

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE

SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.



REGD. NO. B 1035.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individual to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 299—

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1929.

ONE ANNA

Bullets For Native Demonstrators In Nigeria

LABOUR YIELDS TO AVERT DEFEAT?

Concessions In Coal Bill Likely.

LIBERAL "THREAT" TELLS.

LONDON, Dec. 17. In the Commons after Mr. Graham had spoken for two hours without note, Sir Herbert Samuel in tones suggesting an ultimatum asked Government a series of questions regarding the Coal Mines Bill which he declared would tax Britain for the benefit of the foreigner, and intimated that the Liberals' vote on 19th December would depend on the Government's answer.

Reuter's lobby correspondent is of opinion that the Government is likely to make certain concessions to the Liberal viewpoint—Reuter.

COAL DEBATE IN COMMONS

Motion For Rejection Of Bill.

RUGBY, Dec. 17. Mr. Graham President of the Board of Trade moved in the House of Commons the second reading of Coal Mines Bill. He said he was satisfied from the contact with many of the highest experts in the coal industry that if there was some kind of order instead of chaos this country would win its way back in European markets not perhaps to the extent it enjoyed in pre-war days.

DEMOCRACY, NOT GOOD FOR INDIA!

Grant Of Self Govt. Would Give Opportunities To "Low People."

MESTON "EDUCATES" BRITISH PUBLIC.

LONDON, Dec. 18. There was an interesting debate at Kensington branch of the League of Nations' Union on the question of Indian Swaraj. Lord Meston was the chief lecturer.

Before Lord Meston was called upon to speak the Chairman explained that India was a member of the League of Nations and, therefore, it was but appropriate that the Indian question should be discussed under the auspices of the League of Nations' Union.

Lord Meston said that it had been suggested by responsible Indian leaders that the question of Indian self-government should be referred to the League for the purpose of arbitration as between Great Britain and India. In view of those suggestions it was necessary to elucidate the exact position in regard to India.

THOSE LOW PEOPLE! Discussing the pros and cons of Indian Swaraj Lord Meston said that the entire philosophy of Hindu life was so different that it was inconceivable that the trappings of democracy as Parliament and ballot-box could be introduced in India with any success. The only result of the introduction of the trappings of democracy was to give opportunities to low people.

SIMON COMMISSIONERS' CAPACITY QUESTIONED.

Reviewing the work which the Simon Commissioners had to tackle, Lord Meston said that he felt very doubtful of the capacity of Simon Commissioners to reconcile theocratic semi-feudal con-

ceptions of Hindu philosophy with the responsibilities attached to democratic and responsible Government. Before India can hope to assimilate Western democratic institutions she must solve the problem of fierce race antagonism which confronts her and until this race antagonism is solved there could really no utility in opening wide the doors of democracy.

Replying to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and those of his way of thinking Lord Meston agreed that Dominion Status and provincial autonomy were dangerous catch-phrases as far as India is concerned. India must go through the long painful process before provincial autonomy could become 'fait accompli'—Free Press Beam Service.

INDIAN QUESTION IN BRITISH PRESS.

The "Manchester Guardian" Warns Labour "Enthusiasts."

LONDON, Dec. 18. On the eve of the negotiations between the Indian leaders and the Viceroy at Delhi on the 23rd and on the eve of the debate which is taking place to-day in the House of Commons on Mr. Fennell Brockway's motion public attention is again focussed on Indian situation.

Reviewing the situation in the editorial columns the "Manchester Guardian" expresses doubts and asks as to whether the gap between the most daring policy which Parliament may be expected

NAVAL CONFERENCE

American & Japanese Delegates Confer.

HOPE OF SUCCESSFUL END.

LONDON, Dec. 18. Washington—American and Japanese delegates to the London Naval Conference conferred at Mr. Stimson's residence. A communiqué, which has been issued, says that there was a frank and friendly discussion. Mr. Stimson and Wakatsuki are optimistic of the successful termination of the Conference and an increase of goodwill between America and Japan.

FRENCH DELEGATION PERSONNEL.

Paris.—The French Delegation to the London Naval Conference will consist of M. M. Tardieu, Briand, Leygues, Pietri and Philippe Berthelot.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE MINE EXPLOSION.

62 Killed; Only 2 Found Alive.

LONDON, Dec. 18. McAlister (Oklahoma)—62 miners have been killed in an explosion in a coalmine in North McAlister. Only two other miners have been found alive.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN COAL DISPUTE.

Owners Reject Proposals.

LONDON, Dec. 18. Sydney.—The coalowners have rejected the compulsory Conference proposals to settle coal dispute which has been referred to the Arbitration Court meeting on December 19.—Reuter.

Persian Representative For Hedjaz.

TEHRAN, Dec. 18. Mirza Habibullah Khan Hoveyda Amin-ul-mulk who was sent to the Hedjaz last spring on a special mission has been appointed Persian Diplomatic Representative there.—Reuter.

ed to sanction and the Indian expectations is not so wide that an effort to take credit for the change of heart in regard to Indian affairs will not expose those enthusiasts who do so to the charge of hypocrisy when expectations do not materialise.

The paper continues: "The Viceroy's declaration gives the Indians sufficient reason to postpone Satyagraha indefinitely. Both self-interest and humanity urge them to seize the chance of sparing India perilous adventure."

PROSPECTS OF CONGRESS ACCEPTANCE.

Discussing the prospects of the Congress acceptance or rejection of the Viceroyal announcement the paper says that it considers it unlikely that the Congress would reject the Conference, but still it fears that it would be very difficult to secure hearty co-operation for what Parliament will sanction.

The paper concludes with a warning to those who style themselves realists and oppose the Liberal Indian policy on ground that they are too Radical. The paper asks: "Will these realists who doubt whether the time has come for settling the Indian problem on the basis of good-will be so blind as to fail to see the perils which are manifest?"—Free Press Beam Service.

45 NATIVES KILLED IN NIGERIA.

Troops Open Fire On A Mob.

12 WOMEN DIE.

LONDON, Dec. 18. According to information received in London disturbances occurred in Nigeria in the towns of Opoaba and Aba where 45 natives have been killed in rioting. The casualties include a dozen women. The latter fomented the agitation and organised attacks on some Government buildings and treasury house.

Apparently troops were ordered to fire over the heads of the crowds but orders were misconstrued and a volley was fired in the midst of the mob. The trouble is believed to be due to low prices of produce and the prospect of further taxation.—Reuter.

"NIGHT OF TERROR" IN FRANKFURT.

Police Clash With Rioters Outside City Hall.

LONDON, Dec. 18. Frankfurt.—The night of terror followed a demonstration last evening near the City Hall where the Municipality was discussing in question of Christmas relief for the unemployed.

The police used revolvers and dispersed the demonstrators but rioting continued the throughout night. The mobs smashed the

LONDON COMMERCIAL SALEROOMS.

Indian Admitted At Last

LONDON, Dec. 17. Following the lead by the Baltic Exchange the directors of the London Commercial Salerooms have admitted to its membership Mr. R. J. Udani of Babubhai Ambani Limited.—Reuter.

shopwindows and tried to loot the shops. Stones and other missiles were hurled at the police from the streets, the windows and the roofs. Many of the police, onlookers and rioters were injured.

Thirty arrests were made meanwhile stormy meeting of the City Council granted a million marks for special relief. All was quiet in the morning.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.

Mr. Brelvi Elected President.

LAHORE, Dec. 18. At a meeting of the Journalists' it was decided to call an All-India Journalists' Conference. Mr. S. A. Brelvi has been elected President and Mr. Zaffarali Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee.—Free Press.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 17. Tenders for India Bills were opened to-day. The amount applied for amounted to £8,365,000 sterling of which six millions were allotted. Tenders at 94-12-10 will receive about forty-six per cent and tenders above that rate in full. The average rate per cent per annum is five pounds five shillings and 6.48 pence.—Reuter.

CONGRESS TOWN GETS BUSY.

Telegraph & Railway Offices Spring Up.

OVER 1700 VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED.

LAHORE, Dec. 18. Lajpatrai Nagar on the banks of the Ravi is becoming more picturesque as the Congress draws near. The Nagar is divided into two equal halves by a branch of the main road. On one side of the road is the Congress Pandit while on the other side is the National exhibition. The Reception Committee is sparing no pains to provide every possible facility to delegates and visitors. The delegates camp is on the north of Pandit grounds. Just by it are the bath rooms.

The Volunteer corps consists of 1,700 volunteers and contains a good number of lady volunteers. The exhibition will be opened on the 20th. Acharya Rey is reaching Lahore on the 20th morning.

Even now there is a rush for tickets. The Reception Committee contemplates opening an office in the pandit grounds for selling tickets. The telegraph office and the railway booking office have begun work. The Reception Committee warns intending visitors and delegates of the extreme cold prevailing in Lahore and requests they may come prepared with warm clothing.—Free Press.

Lahore Congress And Press Representatives.

LAHORE, Dec. 18. The Publicity Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee notified for general information that Press tickets will be available at the Lajpatrai Nagar on 24th inst. Representatives of newspapers who have applied for their tickets should come with certificates from the chief editors of the papers concerned. There is only a limited number of press tickets available and editors are requested to issue certificates only to their representatives whose presence is absolutely necessary in the interests of the newspaper concerned.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS EXHIBITION ECHO.

Suit Against Secretary And Others For Damages.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

At the High Court before the Master of the Rolls, Madhoolal, a Gujarati, of the firm of Sital Prasad Kharag Prasad, Millowners and Bankers, has filed a suit claiming Rs. 3,000 as damages against Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Secretary, J. C. Gupta, and Dr. B. C. Roy, members of the Exhibition Committee, formed to organise the exhibition in the city in connection with the National Congress held in Calcutta in December 1928. The Committee let out plots for stalls. On December 12 defendant Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, according to the complainant, verbally agreed to let out to the plaintiff a plot within the exhibition at a monthly rent of Rs. 30/ and a premium of Rs. 500/.

The plaintiff paid to Sarkar Rs. 50/ in part payment of the premium, the balance being payable in instalments. The plaintiff offered on December 17 to Sarkar Rs. 450/ as the balance of the premium and Rs. 30/ as rent which Sarkar, it is alleged, refused to accept. Later plaintiff made the same offer with no avail. He alleged that owing to the defendants' action the plaintiff suffered a loss which he assessed at Rs. 3,000 and prays for a decree for the amount.

NO FAITH IN NEGOTIATIONS & COMPROMISES.

Viceregal Announcement Has Only Divided Congress Ranks.

REV. OTTAMA INTERVIEWED

BOMBAY, Dec. 18. In an interview to the "Free Press of India," Rev. Ottama says:—

I was still in Japan when the news of the Viceroy's declaration was published in Japanese papers. There were, later, also other telegrams informing us that Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders had welcomed the declaration and had offered to co-operate with the Government in preparing the constitution for India. Later on we read also the explanatory statements of the Government in Parliament.

ONLY DIVIDING THE CONGRESS RANKS.

I have read and re-read the Viceroy's statement; but I cannot find anything in it which calls for a change in our policy. A careful reading can convince any body that it does not promise anything new. We have received from equally responsible quarters similar pledges in the past. In my opinion the Viceroyal statement was the most harmful one in its possible effect. It was calculated to create a division in the Congress camp. And if this danger is now averted, we must be thankful to Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues who forced the Government to confess the truth.

NO USE RELYING ON LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

There is no denying the fact that a good number of the Nationalist leaders have great faith in the Labour Government. Fortunately or unfortunately, the Labour Party is quite a different thing from the Labour Government and the Party cannot dictate terms to the Government in every matter, much less in matters concerning India.

NO FAITH IN VICEREGAL PARLEYS.

I do not believe in these negotiations and compromises. I believe in India's own strength to win Swaraj. If we cannot win it we do not deserve it and we shall

not be able to keep it even if we get it. India's real strength lies in the organised masses of the country. We must try hard to accumulate that strength. We must go to our villages instead of going to London. We must look to our peasants and farmers for our emancipation instead of looking to Downing Street. Many interested Japanese friends asked me before I sailed as to the attitude the Congress will take after the recent declaration of the Viceroy. I said to them that our Congress has no reason to revise its Calcutta decision. Government has confessed in clear language that there is no change in their policy towards India and we must declare un-animously from our Parliament, to be held at Lahore, that there is no change in our policy towards Britain.

WHY QUARREL IN NAME OF RELIGION.

I regret that there is one of the most important factors which we have not been able to bring about perfect national unity. We engage ourselves in petty selfish quarrels for selfish ends at the instigation of those who want to keep us divided and we do so in the name of religion, and in the name of God. What is most regretful in it is the fact that some of our well-known leaders encourage such discussions.

Foreigners do believe these statements, because they read in papers that we fight because somebody has killed a cow, and we fight because somebody has beaten a drum on the street. We are not fully alive to the vast propaganda going on in foreign countries against us and on behalf of our enemies. Even the smallest items of news which may discredit India is immediately transmitted to all parts of the world by the foreign press representatives in this country. While news of greater importance from the Indian paid of view and even from the international point of view do not reach us from outside India.—Free Press.

CONGRESS AND R. T. CONFERENCE.

Gandhi And Nehru To Place Views Before Viceroy.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has arrived here on his way to Lahore where he will discuss the political situation with the local Congressmen.

He will return from Lahore on Sunday when Mr. Gandhi will also be here. Both will have conversations with Lord Irwin before proceeding to Lahore to attend the Congress session and both will explain to the Viceroy the Congress point of view in regard to the forthcoming Round Table Conference. Pandit Motilal is now staying with President Patel.—A. P.

FREE 'AC CIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

Early Rise Met Increased Selling.

QUIET UNDERTONE.

The local share market opened steady and improved somewhat on short covering. At the advance there was increased selling pressure and prices ruled easy. E. D. Sassoon shares were sold at as 8/6. Ahmedabad Pranti 330. Tapti 672-8. C. Provincials 86-8. India Bank 94-8. Union Bank 3-7. Central 16-10. And. Electricity 128-12. Andhra Ord.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 18.
Bombay Dyeing 7. 2. 5. 3. 5. 696.
700, 697.
Century 286. 90. 86.
Colaba 184.
Crescent 79.
Fazul 483. 88. 82. 86.
Indore 553.
Madhwa 28.
Nagpur 482.
New Great 163.
Pearl 290. 92. 87. 88.
Simplex 36. 35.
Swadeshi 382.
Tata 151. 48. 50.
Hydro 1172. 73. 76. 75. 76. 71. 75.
Tram 136.
Def. 261. 67. 58. 63. 59.
Ord. 37-8. 59. 56-14. 58-2. 57-6.
3-1/2 per cent 67-13-6.
1945-55 101-1-6.
Bundi 15.
Indian 240-10.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 76-8.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.
Ahmedabad Advance (100) 100.
335.
Apollo 50. nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1.
Bari (250) 207 125.
Bhar Manufacturing (800) 139.
166.
Bharat 100 10y. 70.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 140.
Bombay Dyeing (25) 201 697-8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil. 20.
Central India 451/4.
Century 100. 286/4.
Colaba Land 133-12.
Crescent 100 75.
Fazulbhoy 250 486/4.
David 250. nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 9-6-6.
Ebrahim Pabany 200. 122-8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60.
Elphinstone 100. 6.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Francis Petit 1000 nil 180.
Gokak 100. 143-12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100.
Hindustan 100 65 100. 1750.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100. 101.
101/4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75.
1100.
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221 353 12.
100.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Rani Singhji 1,000. 100y.
1750.
Kohinoor 131-4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200.
Khatia Makani 100 nil 83-12.
Khatia Cotton 200. 10 20. nil.
1470.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Madras United 250 7/4 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 650.
Mathradas 50. nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil. 40.
Minerva 100 nil 62.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75.
Nore 50 plus 21 2d. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4.
New Great Eastern 300 10y.
163/12.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 48.
Pearl 100 288/12.
Phoenix 100 315.
Premier 10. nil. 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills 20.
61.
Simplex 130. 35.
Sholapur 1000 for 2d. 2675.
Shirapurjee Barucha 100 nil.
5/12.
Swadeshi 100 382/8.
Tata Mill 25. nil. 20.
Vishnu Cotton 500. 2430.
Western India Spinning 1,000.
975.

BANKS.

Bank of India 30. 2. 2nd. 94-8.
Baroda 5500 0/8 77.
Central 200 2d. 16/10.
Eastern 25 2d. 88.
Imperial Bank 1340.
Imperial Contributory 135 107.
330.
Union 5/11 3/7.
P. & O. Bank 210. 107. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 201 3d.
15.
Gwallior Cement 83. 88.
Central India Mining 4/8.
Indian Cement 241/4.
Punjab Cement 100. 10/12.
Shahabad Cement 10y. 138 12.
Shirapur 20 2-1 2d. 14/8.
United Cement 100 6y 62.
Katni Deid. 615.

Bombay Cotton

The local market opened at Rs. 314/8 for Broach A.M. delivery but declined to Rs. 313/8 on liquidation. Liverpool opening was steady at a rise of 2 points. There was some buying by commission houses and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Bombay, Dec. 18.
Broach A.M. 314/12.
Oomra D.J. 261/8.
Oomra March 270/8.
Oomra May 275/12.
Bengal D.J. 208/8.
Bengal March 218/8.
Bengal May 225/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.
December 191.10+1.10
March 192.50+1.10
June 195.10

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.
To-day Total
P.G.M.G. Bengal D.J. 2,800 27,900
Fine M.G. Oomra D.J. 1,500 9,200

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 18.
Bengal 211 D.J.
Bengal 220 March.
Bengal 226 May.
Broach 314 A.M.
Oomra 262 D.J.
Oomra 270 March.
Oomra 275 May.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 18.
Bengal 224 219 214 206
Sind 229 224 219 213
Punjab 224 219 214 208
Rajputana 224 219 214 208
Oomra No. 3 270 267 264 259
C. P. No. 1 287 284 281 276
C. P. No. 2 279 276 273 268

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 18.
100 H. Nenshi & Co. Chandausi
229-1/2
100 P. R. Vakharia Pachora 257
100 Swadesh Mill Upland 300
200 Ebrahim Tulshidas Hinganghat 281
100 Khatau Mill Nagar 215

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.		Arvi		800		290/95	
Bombay, Dec. 18.		Nanded		500		330/40	
Arrivals	Rate.	Latur		300		332/37	
Bales	Rate.	Parbani		50		310/20	
Ujjain	1000 305/20	Rhandesh	255/65				
Indore	300 250/70	Ahmednagar	250/82				
Ratlam	200 325/55	Jaipur	285/87				
Sevabadi	200 230/82	Bhopal	215/20				
Bir	200 278/80	Bengal U. P.	265/75				
Burhanpur	200 280/82	Calcutta	265/70				
Amalner	400 260/65	C. P. No. 2	270/72				
Dhulla	400 268/73	Kudchi	305/10				
Chopda	100 280/82	Mathia	250/52				
Nagpur	450 295/310	Pachora	265/70				
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	150 325/35	Puana	300 300/305				
Lyalpur (Desh)	400 330/35	Harda	400 275/80				
Onkara	350 230/35	Pandharpur	300 275/80				
Abnhar	800 325/30	Hingoli	450 270/75				
Tandilwad	150	Karanja	400 270/75				
Chandoli	100 245/50	Salu	200 260/70				
Amraoti	350 280/85	Shedul	280/80				
Barsi Kurrurwada	200 280/85	Pandurna	280/80				
Ganga Khed	300 270/75	Kasur (Bengal)	225/30				
Khandwa	900 275/80	Hinganghat	275/80				
Wardha	850 280/82	Warora	250/60				
Pandharkawada	300 280/82	Fulgaon	250/60				
Yeotmal	800 280/85	Ranala	255/65				
		Nandbarbar	250/60				
		Katol	290/95				
		Vamboria	250/60				
		Sirpur	260/65				
		Malkapur	265/70				

100 Ralli Bros. Nandbarbar 255	May	17.49
100 Do. Mahesh 256	New York 11-45 a.m.	
100 Do. Nagar 255	January	16.92
100 Do. Vambori 255	March	17.21
100 Do. Amalner 255	May	17.44
100 Do. Dondaicha 255		
200 Do. Sanavadi 265		
100 Do. Khandwa 265		
100 Volkar Bros. Akola 225 Low.		
200 Kotak & Co. Darwaha 264-1/2		
200 Do. Yeotmal 267-1/2		

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 17.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Car-
goes, 45/6 Dec./Jan. s'ment. Sel-
lers.
Wheat, South Australian, Par-
cels, 45/4 January s'ment. Cal-
cutta, Paid late yesterday.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.
Parcels. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 17.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch
Standard, No. 28.
C & C Calcutta.
December 11 per cwt. Nominal.
Jan/Mar. 11-1/2 per cwt.
Sellers.
C & F Bombay.
Jan/Mar. 11-3/4 per cwt.
Sellers.
C & F Calcutta.
Jan/Mar. 11-3/4 per cwt.
Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures Recover 4 to 9 Points.

TRADE BUYING.

Bombay, Dec. 18.
Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled steady and improved 4 to 9 points on trade buying. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 14.05c. The New Orleans cotton futures market closed at a rise of 10 to 3 points. The Liverpool market closed at a decline of 6 to 3 points. Cotton market is always interesting and even under present dull condition, it requires a thought for the gloomy state through which the cotton world is passing. There are always two opinions, one for a rise and the other for a fall, irrespective of the price level either too low or too high. But today there is one unanimous verdict on cotton that there is nothing in a purchase as well as in Sale. Every cotton operator is carrying out this resolution in full spirit hence the present state.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January highest 16.94
(11-41 a.m.) lowest 16.83 (open-
ing).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 17.
January 16.87+0
March 17.17+05
May 17.40+05
July 17.59+07
October 17.59+09
Middling Spot 17.05+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 17.
December 16.81+10
January 16.84+08
Middling Spot 16.84+08

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 17.
New York 10.55 a.m. (As known
in Liverpool at closing time).
January 16.87
March 17.16

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

is the Best

Order your Requirement from C. MACDONALD & Co., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Used for

-sizing & BLEACHING

PAPER MFG.

SOAP MFG.

PAINT MFG.

& OTHERS

SMALL INDIAN COTTON CROP.

"Chronicle's" Forecast.

TOTAL CROP 4,832,000 BALES.

According to our reliable reports received from various cotton producing districts we estimate the crop as of 31st December for the season 1929-30 at 4,832,000 Bales as against 5,395,000 Bales estimated by the Government same time last year. The crop is subject to eventual weather conditions.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.
Scinde Fully Good 5.30-10
Scinde Fine 5.55-10
Scinde Superfine 5.80-10
Bengal Good 5.05-10
Bengal, Fully Good 5.30-10
Bengal Fine 5.55-10
Oomra Good 6.30-10
Oomra, Fully Good 6.60-10
Oomra Fine 6.90-10
Broach Fully Good 7.80-10
Broach Fine 7.55-10
Broach Superfine 7.80-10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.
January 13.32-09
March 13.49-12
May 13.65-16
July 13.82-19
November 13.90-21
December 13.90-21
Spot 14.00-10

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 17.
Silver—Declined on buyers holding off. Market closed uncertain.
Spot 22-3/8
Forward 22-7/16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 17.
Smoked, Sheet, Standard. Ribbed lb spot 8-1/8d. Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 17.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 17.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 9-5/8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.
Sales at Liverpool 5,500 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sole Agents: HERRERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY

Baliwalla & Homi OPTICIANS.

279, HORNBY RD. & 361, MALABAR STREET, BOMBAY.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.

BANKING.

BANKING.

INSURANCE.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers	Tons
1929		
21 Dec.	Rawalpindi	16,611
28	Kaiser-i-Hind	16,611
4 Jan.	Narkunda	16,611
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Messrs. NAROTTAM
MOKARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:-
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THE NIPPON Yusen Kaisha

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Depart
Kitano Maru	3000	18 Dec.	19 Dec.
Tokushima Maru	3000	19 Dec.	20 Dec.
Sado Maru	3000	20 Dec.	21 Dec.
Tasmania Maru	4100	21 Dec.	22 Dec.
Kamo Maru	3000	22 Dec.	23 Dec.
Tokushima Maru	3000	23 Dec.	24 Dec.
Nagasaki Maru	3000	24 Dec.	25 Dec.

"Do not carry passengers from Colombo."

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	From	Arrive
Hakone Maru	10000	25 Dec.	12 Jan.
Suva Maru	11000	26 Dec.	13 Jan.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Dec.	14 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 2279, 2373.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Shinoh Maru	11th Dec.	21st
Sydney Maru	13th Dec.	25th
Ganges Maru	25th Dec.	7th Jan.
Hojin Maru	28th Dec.	9th Jan.
Yamato Maru	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Sansui Maru	30th Dec.	13th Jan.

For particulars apply to:-
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
10, 23-25, Mammam Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital: Rs. 2,75,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management.
The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceases. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvasers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:-
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT.
125/127, Kalbadvi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 32597.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

Authorized and Subscribed Capital 40,00,000
Capital Called-up 35,50,000
Reserve Fund 44,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA
Branches and Sub-Agencies:
Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Amritsar, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore.

Pay Offices:
Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Amritsar, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 80,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received for fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Called-up 30,00,000
Reserve Fund 23,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.

Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., L.L.B.

Magaraj H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., L.L.B., M.A., (Penn.), Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 3 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank arranges accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:
Buccleugh-Bellasis Road, Mandvi-Abdul Rehman Street, Sandhurst Road-Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For each Additional Word.

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and AGENTS to sell fine Darjeeling Tea on Rs. 300/200/70/ and 30/ and discount. Agents to be supplied with stocks—must be bona-fide share holders. Some shares of this Company are also available on the terms of the Prospectus. For particulars apply to—THE KINCHINJUNGA TEA AND TRANSPORT CO. LTD. (Estd. 1927), 30, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—Four DISTRICT AGENTS, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Goa, on Pay or Commission for Free Insurance. Apply Box No. 2420, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2077

WANTED for a large Cotton Mill, up-country, a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. Must have considerable experience of Boilers, Engines and Electricity. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 33235

WANTED

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of 364 p.c. For particulars please apply to Manager.

The Bombay Share Selling Agency.

73, Fort Street,

Opposite C. P. O.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (Gosce or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-250-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

BOOKS

WE SELL MACFADDEN'S PUBLICATIONS. Ask for price list: THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Grant Road, Bombay. T43264

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased in bulk orders executed. SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay. T33265

LOAN.

22,000/- Rupees Loan without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 25th January, 1930. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st January, 1930. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2. R33247

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE & FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, 2 lbs. tin at Rs. 2/8. Thin shelled walnuts 10 lbs. basket at Rs. 4 free delivery by post HONEY HOUSE, Chamba. T R2042

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, All-pore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING.

Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay. Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notices are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	In sh per 1 insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mutual advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD. (SOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1929.
- To declare a Dividend.
- To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1929, to THURSDAY, 19th December, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 28th November, 1929. 33197

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik Road, for permission to tender for building work near Nasik Road Station, G. I. P. Railway, to the approximate value of Rs. 1,00,000.

The work consists of the construction of 1st and 2nd grade Indian quarters for the Currency Note Press in rubble stone masonry with Mangalore tile roofing, and includes all woodwork and sanitary and water supply fittings. Those desiring to tender should submit their applications in writing together with a deposit of currency notes, or a money order to the value of Rs. 10, so as to reach the Master, Security Printing, India, Currency Note Press, Nasik Road, G. I. P. Railway, not later than 12 noon (S. T.), 31st December, 1929. Applicants must state what lists of Government contractors they are on, and give evidence of their ability to perform the work quickly and satisfactorily, and of their financial standing.

From among the applicants, the Master will select a maximum of twelve whom he considers most suitable to be entrusted with the work, and to them will be supplied conditions of contract, tender forms and the necessary drawings. The deposit of Rs. 10 will be credited as the cost of these.

The deposit of Rs. 10 will be returned to those applicants who are not selected to tender for the work. 33295

TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year, commencing from 1st April, 1930. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2 (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 16th January, 1930, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200 to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that Office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway,
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 16th December, 1929. 33294

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG IRON NOS. 1 AND 2.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1931.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Pig Iron".

Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January, 1930.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway,
16th December, 1929. 33287

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on the 1st floor this (THURSDAY) morning, the 19th December, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
High Court,
Bombay, 19th December, 1929. 33296

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays (CHRISTMAS), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th December, 1929. 33275

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. COY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 15th December, 1929, Nos. 15 Down and 16 Up Frontier Mail trains will be booked to halt at New Delhi for 2 minutes as an experiment for one month. Passengers and their luggage will be booked to and from New Delhi by these trains during this period.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 7th December, 1929. 33238

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MACAULAY AND CO.'S FOUNDRY WITH ITS GOOD-WILL AT THE CORNER OF TANK STREET (SOOR-TI MOHLLA) BELLASIS ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2479 of 1928 (Savakshay vs. Ramdas), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the abovementioned place.

One Foundry with all its materials, machinery, etc., known by the name of Messrs. Macaulay and Co., and stock-in-trade and good-will thereof in one lot as a going concern.

The above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent will be requested at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GUJARATI PRINTING PRESS NOW KNOWN AS "THE NEWS PRINTING PRESS" TOGETHER WITH ITS PLANT, MACHINERY AND GOOD-WILL AT BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 734 of 1929 (Vithaldas Kasalchand and another vs. Manilal Icharam Desai and another) and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 19th June, 1929 and the Judge's Order, dated the 27th September, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 9th January next at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

The Machinery and Plant of the Gujarati Printing Press now known as "The News Printing Press" such as 1 Quad Demi Fine Art machine by seggie complete with motor, 1 Double Royal Drum Cylinder Shelter and Slesche machines, Double and Single Super Royal Whatdall machines by Payne and Harild complete with motors, Cutting, Press by Kramse, Treadles by Cropper, addressograph plate making machines, etc. lead cutters and other machines, English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Gujarati Types leaves about 45,000 lbs., office furniture, safe, etc., etc. together with its good-will in one lot.

The above will be on view 3 days before the day of sale. For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher & Hirsal, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

PAID TO LOVE

FEATURING
VIRGINIA VALLI
GEORGE O'BRIEN

The Romance of a Paris girl whose beauty rocked a Kingdom, and swayed the sceptre of a King.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
R. B. SALISBURY
presents his

LONDON MUSICAL AND COMEDY CO

That's a Good Girl

Musical Play in 2 Acts.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN THE IRON MASK

The Brilliant Sequel to The Three Musketeers

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Twice Nightly
6 and 9-45 p.m.

SHOW BOAT

WITH
ZIEGFELD STARS

Singing the Hits from the Musical Comedy—a Brilliant Universal Cast headed by—

LAURA LA PLANTE JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT

The Grandest Show Ever Put on?

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Meadows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF STARTING INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

and

Re:—The United Silk and Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in Voluntary Liquidation of Dharangaon.

Private offers for the sale of the land, Mill Building, Servants quarters and other Buildings of the above company at Dharangaon will be received by Messrs. Solomon and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidators, Nensay Building, Military Square Lane, Fort, or by the undersigned.

Intending purchasers are requested to send in their offers on or before the 15th January 1930.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned.

The property is situated at Dharangaon (Erondol Railway Station on Bhusaval-Amalner Line), East Khandesh, one of the best cotton and seed growing districts and it affords a good opportunity for starting oil mill or ginning factory.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Victoria Carnival

GWALIA TANK,

Near Grant Road Railway Station, Trams and Busses run by our Grounds.

Bumper Christmas Attraction.

GOBBLE GOBBLE GOBBLE
QUACK QUACK

TURKEYS and DUCKS

ATTENTION BOMBAY'S CRACK SHOTS.

Every evening from Wednesday the 18th December to Wednesday the 25th December a FINE TURKEY will be given to the best shot at the MINATURE SHOOTING RANGE. A 22 Winchester Repeater is the weapon used, DEAD ACCURATE.

WHO SAID DUCKS???

Get them from our pond for ONE ANNA.

FRIDAY THE 20th DECEMBER.

LAUGHTER FUN AND FROLIC.

THAT'S WHAT THE KIDDIES WANT.

Bring them to the Carnival Grounds where FATHER CHRISTMAS will cater for their wants and strip the Gorgeous Tree.

FREE RIDES FREE RIDES FREE RIDES FOR

Kiddies under 15 years of age from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m. on that day The Boat Plane, Chair Plane, Giant Wheel and Mountain Slide will make the kiddies happy free of charge.

Our Stars will entertain you to a feast of

SHOOTING. DANCING. SKATING

We are giving Rs. 100 to the Lucky Ticket holder.

EVERY NIGHT TILL The 2nd January 1930.

Admission to Grounds ANNAS TWO. It may bring you Rs. 100 cash.

THE CAPITOL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.



Laughs and excitement a plenty

THE RIALTO

Daily At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.



LADY BE GOOD

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Also OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR
RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE
COOLS AND REFRESHES THE EYES
SLIGHTLY TINTED
CAN BE WORN OVER
YOUR USUAL GLASSES
IN VARIOUS TYPES
AND STYLES
Protect your eyes!
and for our list
Halim Brothers,
JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS
ABDUL KADIM ST. DUMRAU 3

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930
It contains many useful information for daily use. To be had Free of Cost. Apply at once with Two Annas Postage Stamp The
Post Box No. 11435. K. C. Works, CALCUTTA

FREE! FREE!!
A very beautiful, coloured, picture & large Wall-Calendar for 1930 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O. 3 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.
A. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.
Rajivud Sri Ramdasji Kavita,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

BANK IN DECCAN GYMKHANA COLONY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 17. The starting of a branch of the Poona Central Cooperative Bank in the Deccan Gymkhana Colony, is a landmark in the history of the Bank and also a sign of the completion of the general equipment of the Colony. The ceremony of declaring the branch open was performed by Mr. G. K. Deodhar yesterday evening on the D. G. grounds in the presence of the residents of the Colony. Professor S. R. Bhagwat said, that was the fifth branch of the Bank. He emphasised that the real use of the Bank must be made by the people who must carry out in practice the principle of cooperation. He suggested, for example, that the educated women residents of the Colony should cooperate in purchasing the yearly family requirements of provisions, so that much economy would be effected.

The president, Mr. Deodhar is one of the pioneers of the Co-operative movement. His rich advice in his speech testified to his profound experience of work on the movement. He expressed his religious faith in the movement and urged all young men to study it from all its aspects and carry its message to the villagers. He referred constantly to what he saw in his world-tour of cooperation and described how he saw poverty completely banished - by means of cooperation in countries like Denmark, which is only three times as large as Bombay. Every industry, he said, was conducted on the cooperative basis and there were dairy societies, butter societies, egg societies and so on. The western agriculturist has the supreme virtues of self-reliance and honesty necessary for the success of the movement.

He also remarked that, throughout India large capital was lying idle with the Central Banks and it could be used for the benefit of small industries if right persons came forward to do so. He concluded by saying that cooperation was a vast field for every sort of talent and ability and it was for young men to interest themselves in the movement, try to remove its defects and exploit it to the full. Every river had eddies, whirls and such other danger spots. But for fear of them none left water-drinking or other uses of water. In spite of defects the movement must be so managed as to yield the maximum benefit to the ryot.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale thanked the president, the guests and others. After garlanding the president and distribution of "pan-supari" the sweet ceremony was over.

TEACHERS AND GUARDIANS. Since Mr. Tavade became the Principal of the Training College for men, he has been exerting himself to bring together superintendents and head-masters of various schools in Poona and also the teachers and the guardians for the purpose of understanding each other's needs. Meetings of

the first body are held in the various schools and one such was held in the Natar Marathi Vidyalaya when Mr. Tavade narrated the history of his educational tour in upper India. He described the constitution of the Rural Community Boards established in the Punjab with its branches in the villages. He gave a word-picture of Gurgaon in the Punjab and described all its activities for the uplift of the villages. He also analysed why some of the experiments at Gurgaon was unsuccessful. The "Shikshak-Palaka Sangha" also meets occasionally and discusses matters common between the teachers and the guardians.

NEWS.

Dr. Solanki performed on Saturday last the opening ceremony of a primary school in the ward of sweepers. He advised them to take advantage of the school.

BACKWARDNESS OF POONA MUSLIMS.

Need For Educational Facilities.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 17. The Muslims in Poona are dull and very backward both in education and trade. There are two or three energetic Muslims but, unfortunately, their function seems to be to arrange welcome addresses to Governors or "bara sahibs." They hardly care to make up their communities from their lethargy. There are a good many educational institutions of other communities but alas, none for the Muslims! One or two young Muslims are coming out to take part in educational and public affairs but it will take them some time to accomplish their work. Mr. Hasham Moledina seems to be a energetic young man. He took the Abdul Wahed School in hand and the present writer can see that he is managing it well and putting it in order. Mr. Hasham Moledina is a wealthy young man in Poona. He has some natural gift of helping the poor and doing something good to the nation. There is a great demand for some sound Muslim institutions where children may get proper education and I think attempts are being made to start such institutions. The Poona Anglo-Urdu High School, which is run by the Government, has been in great need of a building of its own. The number of boys is increasing but, unfortunately, on account of lack of accommodation, the boys go here and there to some other institutions which are not useful for them. It is understood that some philanthropic Muslim gentlemen have come forward and has given some money for the school building to be erected on the Old Transport Lines' compound. It is hoped Government will soon be good enough to start erecting the building which is badly wanted for the Muslim boys.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Bizerto (Tunis).—Natives in region of Zaghouan report that they saw aeroplane crash and that its two occupants were killed.—Reuter.

WELCOME TO MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Public Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Saturday (the 21st inst.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the People's Bazaar Hall to accord welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her return from East Africa. Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta will preside. Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Mahomed Ali, Purshottam Tricandras, and D. R. Gharpure will be amongst the speakers.

THE BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A Benefit Performance Of "Ra Kvat."

A Gujarati Benefit Performance Play, "Ra Kvat," will be staged at the Ballyva Grand Theatre, to-day (Thursday), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Kenya, Colony, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar per extra s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon, on Friday, the 20th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

As the Outward Persian Gulf Mail steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the Inward English Mail steamer "Mantua" which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 20th inst., the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. of the correspondence for the offices in the P. G. and Iraq on that date. Unreg'd. correspondence upto 5 p.m. on 20th inst. Registered correspondence upto 3-0 p.m. on 20th inst. Parcels correspondence upto 11 a.m. on 20th inst.

Postings at the term sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Legislative Council Building, 11 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Dr. M. J. Dave's lecture on "Some Representative French Symbolists," University Lecture Theatre, 6 p.m.

The Bombay Engineering Congress Dinner, H. E. the Governor of Bombay attending Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 20. Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Legislative Council Building, 11 a.m. The s.s. "Mantua" with the English mails of December 5, due at 5 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

THE TARIFF BOARD.—The Tariff Board's office in Bombay will close on the 19th inst. and will re-open in Calcutta on the 21st December 1929. (Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

BAND AT MALABAR HILL GARDENS.—The Band of the 1st Bn. G. L. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Thursday), commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The N. Y. K. steamer "Tottori Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 17th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th January.

B. P. C. C.—The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Congress Office.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m., at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.—The third prize distribution ceremony of the School of Indian Music will be celebrated at the Wilson College hall on January 4, next. Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, will preside.

S.S. "CITY OF POONA".—Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall's American-Indian Line steamer s.s. "City of Poona" will sail with 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the 19th inst. at noon, the Embarkation of passengers being fixed for 11-30 a.m. from No. 11, Shed Alexandra Dock.

RELIGIOUS CLASS.—Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Swami Vishwanandji, of Ram Krishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "The Bhagvat Gita" to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Association.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a Public Class on Bhagvat Gita in English at the Lohana Higher Educational Boarding House Devakarni Mission, Second floor, Princess Street, Khar, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also give a public discourse on Raja Yoga in English at the Baliboi's Commercial College Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, on Saturday next, at 3-30 p.m.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES ON FRENCH SYMBOLISM.—Dr. M. J. Dave, Professor of English, Hindu College, University of Delhi, will deliver Lecture IV of his course of University Extension Lectures on French Symbolism in the Lecture Theatre of the University Building, South Block, Upper Floor, opposite Mahendra Mansions, Fuller Road, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. The subject of the Lecture is "Some Representative French Symbolists" and the lecture is open to the public.

GITA JAYANTI AT VILLE PARLE.—Gita Jayanti was observed by Ville Parle Sanskrit Pathshala from Thursday to Sunday 15th inst. (inclusive). The function commenced in the presence of Shri Shankracharya (Sharda Pith) followed each night by lectures on Gita by well-known Pandits Padmanabh, Ramdevji, Shridharji and Swami Jyotirmad Puri and Benkoben in the ladies Class. On Sunday a huge procession of Gita was arranged in which along with the students of the Pathshala who gave a short play in Sanskrit from Gita, the Bengali and Marwari Bhasan Mandals of Bombay took part.

UNMITIGATED LIAR.

Magistrates' Strictures In Cheating Case.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday in the case in which Nambhai Cowsaji Engineer stood charged with criminal breach of trust. His Worship sentenced the accused to one year's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, passed severe strictures on the conduct of the accused regarding his ungrateful behaviour to the complainant Meherbai Edalji Mody, widow of the late Dr. E. M. Mody. The complainant's case was that the accused made her acquaintance and established himself in the confidence of the complainant and other members of the household. He posed as a friend of the complainant and interested himself in the affairs of the family, promising to dispose of some ornaments and a building. The complainant had such absolute confidence in the accused that she gave some valuable ornaments without even a receipt to the accused, who represented to her that he would sell them to some Rajah. Months elapsed, and the accused's answers to the complainant regarding the ornaments being evasive and non-committal, police were informed, who arrested the accused. The present prosecution was then launched.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate considered his statements as false and misleading. The accused, the Magistrate observed, posed as an honest and straight-forward man and impressed the complainant as such thus laying the foundation of a great fraud.

Accused, according to the Magistrate, was an unmitigated liar, who proved most ungrateful to the complainant, after enjoying her hospitality. The intention of the accused had been dishonest, and his Worship added that his representations to the complainant were false and mere bluff.

BOMBAY CORPORATOR ACQUITTED.

Charge Of Cheating Fails.

Mr. Fateh Mahomed Maniar, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and his servant Dadoo Mia, who stood charged with the sale of forged Goa Lottery tickets and abetment, were ordered to be acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

The Magistrate took into consideration the evidence put forward for the defence that Mr. Fateh Mahomed was away from Bombay during the material period.

ILL-TREATED BY MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A Woman's Suicide.

"Being unable to endure ill-treatment at the hands of her mother-in-law, Hannabai jumped from the window of the bathroom on the third floor of her house at Chinch Bunder." This was the verdict by Coroner's Jury returned on the death of Hannabai on Wednesday. The deceased had jumped from the third floor on Tuesday evening and was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died subsequently. A letter written by her was exhibited in the Court. In this last letter, which she ever wrote, Hannabai stated that the reason for her decision to end her life was the treatment meted out to her by her mother-in-law. This woman, she said, had, in the presence of neighbours, abused her, and struck her, and she could not bear the disgrace. She made her life miserable.

The husband, giving evidence, said that his wife Hannabai never complained to him of her mother-in-law's cruelty, though the mother of Hannabai had testified to her (Hannabai) having come to her on December 12, complaining that her husband had struck her and turned her out of the house.

Police evidence showed that at about 4 p.m. on Tuesday Hannabai was found lying on the ground beneath the window of her bath-room on the third floor of a building at New Chinch Bunder Road. Sub-Inspector M. A. Hakim, in his evidence, said that he found the bathroom door fastened from within, and the window of the closet broken. Pieces of broken glass from the window pane were lying beside the deceased on the ground. The police officer removed Hannabai to the J. J. Hospital, where she died about two minutes after admission.

Death, according to medical opinion, had been due to symptoms of compound depressed fracture of the skull, which may have been due to a fall from a height.

IN THE TWO COURTS.

Contrast Between Lahore And Meerut.

DR. SATYAPAL'S STATEMENT.

MEERUT, Dec. 16. Dr. Satyapal, who visited the Meerut accused says in a statement to the Press:—

"When I compared the atmosphere prevailing in the Meerut court with what I had noticed in the court where the Lahore 'conspiracy' case is being tried, I was simply surprised to note the vast difference existing between the two. In Meerut there is no humiliation of visitors by searches and other rough and high-handed behaviour of the Police. There is no wise screens to separate the visitors from the court room. There are decent chairs and benches for the visitors and they are shown proper courtesy. The accused enjoy a fair amount of latitude and freedom. They are treated with proper dignity due to them. They are not subjected to any tyrannous restrictions and humiliating conditions. They can, within certain limits, move and talk freely, can receive visitors, can consult with each other, can read newspapers. In short they are treated as honourable gentlemen. We are also impressed with the dignity and serenity of the Court-room. I think a visit by Lahore Officials to that court will produce a salutary effect on them and will convince them that rough handling is not the only way to deal with respectable people and law and order can be more properly maintained by polite and courteous manners, than by resorting to humiliating, offensive methods."—Free Press.

"POTATO KING" IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

Consignment Damaged On Steamer.

Mr. Burjor Framroze Rustomji Joshi, known as the "Potato king" of Bombay made an application on the Appellate side of the High Court asking for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of Justices Sir Norman Kemp and Mr. Justice Murphy in his suit against the Maritana Italiana Steamer Co. to recover Rs. 47,800.

The plaintiff has filed this suit on the Original Side of the High Court. He alleges that his consignment of 10,550 baskets of potatoes had been spoiled on board the defendants' steamer S. S. "Arabia" on account of limited space allotted to his consignment, want of proper ventilation, and the defendant's carelessness.

In this case, the defendants took out a Chamber summons contending that by a clause, in the bill of lading, both parties had agreed that if a dispute arose, the suit should be filed not in Bombay, but in Geneva. The defendants prayed that the suit in Bombay High Court be stayed. Mr. Justice Rangaekar decided the point in favour of the plaintiff, but the defendants succeeded in appeal.

The plaintiff, thereupon, sought leave to appeal to Privy Council, which was granted.

Latest Cotton Prices.

NEW YORK FUTURES 12 POINTS UP.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY. New York, Dec. 18. Previous Closing Rate 17.40 To-day's Opening Rate 17.51 Difference plus .11 To-day's Closing Rate 17.52 Difference plus .12

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectations Rs. 315-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

MAY. Liverpool, Dec. 18. Previous Closing Rate 9.25 To-day's Opening Rate 9.27 Difference plus .02 To-day's Closing Rate 9.23 Difference plus .08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 18. Silver Ready 22 1/2 0 Lower 0 2 0 Silver Forward 0 2 0 Lower 0 2 0 Tone of Market.—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 18. 1st Settlement 50 10 0 2nd Settlement 50 12 0 3rd Settlement 50 13 0

SALT MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCES.

Advisory Committee Urged.

TARIFF BOARD MEETS.

The Tariff Board enquired into the grievances of the Salt Merchants of Northern India at C. J. Hall, on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Dewan Chand, of Messrs. Dewan Chand and Co. of Delhi, examined by Sir Padamji Ginnwain, said he was in salt business since 1920. In 1920 and long before that, the market rate for Kherwa and Sambhar salt used to be more than 20 per cent the issue price. Witness attributed this increase of 20 per cent to the cash deposit of ten per cent made by the traders in Government treasuries and ten per cent interest on that deposit. Witness approached Government to do away with the cash deposit and introduce the credit system which was agreed to later on. Some time after the business of the witness had developed tremendously he had to make arrangement with several banks for the money. Consequently traders became jealous and they tried to put his to a loss by their secret combine in which they practically succeeded.

He described the Sambhar salt market as the Salt Exchange and said the salt department having the monopoly to supply salt they did not run it on business principles. Sometimes, traders did not get salt according to specification. At times there was irregularity in correspondence and this made the traders to suffer heavily.

He suggested the appointment of an Advisory Committee presided by the Commissioner of Salt and managers or representatives of the traders as members. He also suggested that private firms should be allowed to produce salt, as the production cost of salt was bound to be less than the production cost of the Government. Witness offered his services to control the sales of salt or to produce salt on the "pan-system." He asked for a lease for a long term at Darawi to produce salt and in return expressed his willingness to construct a light railway to facilitate transport of salt.

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Ven-Yusa is the cream for our climate. Used regularly, it keeps the skin wonderfully soft, smooth, and supple. It clears the complexion, gets rid of all the tired little lines and blemishes, and quickly restores youthful freshness and charm to the jaded skin.

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(Late of Berlin and Vienna)

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1929.

FUTILE THREATS.

The British Bull-dog continues to growl. He is angry because Indians refuse to be cowed down by his yelps and barks. The "Morning Post" as usual draws a harrowing picture of the loss of British prestige in India because Viceroy Irwin and Secretary Bann are making an earnest move to seek direct contact with Indian Nationalist leaders. It has discovered that they have "cheapened" themselves by flattery. The British people that this "flattery" has not induced "this wily politician" or his colleagues to desist "from their course of action". It exhorts the British people to remember: "However far we run, we shall never run far enough to satisfy the Congress aspirations." The Congress backed by the whole mass of Indian opinion, except the insignificant number of Jo-hukinis, is determined that it succeeds in its aspirations and it is pertinent to remind the British bull-dog that the Indian people do not insist that it should run away from the struggle with its tail between its legs, but should realise that the fight is going to be even and that like a sporting creature, it should make honourable peace.

There is no desire amongst responsible Indian politicians that the British in India should suffer in any of their legitimate interests. All that the Indians desire is that they should be allowed to be masters in their own house, to manage their own affairs, and be in a position to offer honourable, fair and equitable treatment to the British and other foreigners willing to trade with them. The "Daily Mail's" idea of declaring a financial vendetta against India in the enunciation by it of the new slogan "Don't lend the money" is quixotic. Its campaign, against the Indian Treasury Bills is bound to fail. Already tenders for India Bills to the tune of eight million were received in London on Tuesday in spite of the warnings of the Tory Press that "disorder and bloodshed" will be imminent in India because of the "signal weakness and short-sightedness" of the MacDonald Government's Indian policy. Evidently British financial circles know what value to attach to the barks of the Tory Press and are not at all disinclined to take a bite in the ample dish of financial loans offered by the India Office. It is not high time that the Diehards in Britain and their Press learned wisdom and made an effort to understand the elementary fact that bullying threats will not terrorise Indians even one little inch from marching onwards to their objective?

PROGRESS OF INDIAN INSURANCE.

That any industry in this country has to contend against heavy odds is well-known to anyone who takes the slightest interest in Indian economic problems. The other day the acting Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in addressing the shareholders at their annual meeting, narrated a tale of woe, in regard to the prospects of Indian shipping companies. What the plight of the Bombay mill industry today, is everybody knows. As against this state of affairs we are gratified to find that insurance pertaining to the general class of business which was established in this country over ten years ago is now slowly coming into its own. The Indian Insurance companies have their difficulties as well, and the speech of Mr. Lalji Naranji as Chairman of the Jupiter General Insurance Company which we published

yesterday gives detailed information with regard to the progress of Indian insurance companies, and also the heavy odds against which they are working at the present time. Most of the Chairmen of Indian Insurance companies in their annual addresses have specifically mentioned the steady progress made by their concerns and the gradual increase in the premium income derived from India itself.

In spite of this progress and in spite of the fact that Indian insurance companies during the last ten years have met their claims "promptly and properly", to use Mr. Lalji's expression, they still find difficulties placed in their way by certain Exchange Banks doing business in this country. As everyone knows, banking plays a very large part in the insurance industry and although banking and insurance work hand in hand in every other civilised country in the world, it is only in India that some Exchange Banks not only show an unfriendly attitude towards Indian insurance companies but in some cases policies issued by these companies have been refused and where this was not actually done, instances have not been wanting in which hints were given to clients not to bring further policies of Indian insurance companies. Mr. Lalji himself has brought this grievance to the notice of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee and he has also touched upon this aspect in his speech. Constrained with this attitude of the foreign Exchange Banks Mr. Lalji has some very good words to say about the Imperial Bank of India. We cannot understand why what is good for the Imperial Bank is not good for the foreign Exchange Banks. We are sure that with a little more imagination Exchange Banks doing business in this country will change their attitude towards Indian insurance companies.

The public can do much and, as Mr. Lalji himself has stated, there is considerable business available in this country which can go to Indian insurance companies. Indian companies have now become stabilised and the more business is placed with them the more money will be retained in the country itself. How insurance companies help countries in their national crises can be seen from the fact that in the Great War of 1914 it was the insurance companies which helped Governments by taking up loans. Quite recently the "Prudential" of London set apart one million pounds for financing British motor trade. Insurance companies are the greatest depositaries of liquid wealth and such wealth is always maintained in the country. We join with Mr. Lalji Naranji in his appeal to the public for a larger support of the Indian insurance companies and we hope the public will not be slow to respond to it.

NO COMOUFLAGE.

At the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Bombay on Tuesday Sir Bhupendra Mitra, Member-in-charge of Industries and Labour in the Government of India, made a lengthy statement regarding the development of internal air-services in this country. He said the air-mail would be extended from Delhi to Calcutta by the middle of next year and if funds permitted the Calcutta-Rangoon extension would come into operation by the end of next year. A Karachi message says that arrangements for inaugurating the Karachi-Delhi line are now complete and the service will begin from Monday next. The repeated protest from Bombay that the Karachi-Bombay route should also be opened has thus been cold-shouldered by the Government of India, but it is some consolation to learn from the statement of Sir Bhupendra Mitra that although finances do not permit the inauguration of a State air service between these two important business centres in Western India next year, the Government of India are considering proposals from private con-

cerns which are willing to undertake to run a service provided they secure a Government subsidy. We fail to see any reason why this matter should be pending for such a long time, while the Government of India should have readily agreed to the scheme of a State air service between Karachi and Delhi operated by Imperial Airways machines. If a State air service is in contemplation in developing internal air traffic in India, the Indian Legislature must have control over the operation of this service and must insist that it is manned preponderantly by Indians in the initial stage, and later exclusively by them. India will stand no camouflage in this matter.

RIGHT ADVICE.

A Free Press message from London states that Mr. H. G. Wells, the famous novelist and Socialist thinker, has addressed a letter to the Press in which he disapproves of prosecuting persons "for expressions of opinions and propagation of views". Such prosecutions, he rightly emphasizes, "defeat their own ends" and he advises the MacDonald Government to get rid of the "legacy", as the Glasgow "Forward" calls it, left to them by their predecessors in office, of the Merrit and similar prosecutions and drop these trials. The Press and the public in India have repeatedly drawn the attention of the present Government in England to the necessity and urgency of taking this step. The MacDonald Government desire to secure a favourable atmosphere in this country for the consideration of their Indian policy. They will find it difficult to secure their object, so long as prosecutions of this type continue in India.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation is being asked by its Executive to sanction a survey of the Vaitarna water-supply scheme. The financial estimate for the purpose is small, but that body will be well advised to demand from the Executive whether it has not explored all possible means to increase the volume of water from the present sources of supply. No body can be against the survey of the new scheme as such, but the greatest vigilance is necessary to ensure that in their anxiety to tap other sources, the working of which is ultimately sure to prove a heavy financial burden to the Corporation, its engineering experts are not unmindful of the urgency of working the present sources of supply to the uttermost. When additional mains were laid at Tansa to take off a still larger volume of water, the rate-payers were assured that the city would be free for ever from the dread of water scarcity. How is it that so soon after this assurance they find themselves in the old undesirable predicament?

NOT ON RIGHT LINES.

A new school was opened by the Poona City Municipality on Sunday last specially for the "Depressed classes". Dr. Salunke who presided at the opening ceremony and Mr. Peer Mahomed, Chairman of the School Board of the Municipality, made speeches welcoming the efforts on the part of "the local authority to give an impetus to literacy among the backward classes", but we are afraid opening schools exclusively for the so-called "untouchables" is not a move on the right lines. The separate school idea must be for ever discarded. It means segregation in another form and it perpetuates untouchability instead of removing it. We are in cordial agreement with Mr. Peer Mahomed when he says that "exclusive schools must disappear and there should be common schools for all" but adding one more school to the "exclusive schools", does not help the "disappearance".

THE PROPOSED MARINE CONFERENCE.

URGENCY OF SAFEGUARDING INDIAN INTERESTS.

(By V. R. PARULEKAR.)

The reply given by His Excellency the Viceroy to the addresses presented by the Indian Chambers of Commerce at Madras bodes little good to the Conference of shipping interests to be held at New Delhi on 3rd January. The letter of invitation to the Conference, profuse as it is with sympathy with the desire of India to have a merchant fleet of its own, declares in unequivocal language that the Government of India shall oppose all attempts to reserve the Indian coastal trade to Indian nationals. His Excellency has again in his reply reiterated the view of the British interests that the Indian attempts for reservation of coastal trade are methods of confiscation. Lord Inchcape has gone a step further and has imposed a Russian Bolshevik source on the agitation for Indian coastal reservation.

MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

Non-British interests have time and again learned to their cost how the British commercial interests are adept at maligning anything that is likely to encroach on their profits. The P. and O. Co., over which his lordship presides, has been hitherto earning fat dividends on Indian traffic and postal service, he has also made an attempt to alarm all foreign interests in India by saying that the Banks, Insurance Companies, tea plantations and other British industries should beware that a similar measure might in future be taken against them. This move is quite in piece with the tactics by which British shipping interests have hitherto strangled all Indian shipping enterprise. Fair competition has nothing to fear at the hands of Indians, who only desire to live and let live. But when rich and powerful non-Indian combinations spare no means to nip all Indian enterprise in the bud, it is but natural that India should look to its Government for protection.

RESIST FOREIGN EXPLOITATION.

The days when Indians could complacently allow foreign traders to exploit them are gone. Poverty to which such exploitation has reduced India is a good that has driven Indians to demand that

the Government should move to save them. In their letter of invitation to the Conference, the Government of India have to admit indirectly the justice and fairness of the demand. However the attitude of the Government of India makes one feel they have either to bow to the selfishness of the powerful interests that are jealous of their marine monopoly on Indian coast or the great concern shown for the Indian demand is merely lip sympathy. The history of Indian shipping during the last century leaves no doubt that in the absence of proper legislation Indian marine enterprise is sure to end in disaster. Without such legislation all conferences and compromises will merely be the whitewash and exonerate the exploitation going on hitherto.

REFUSE THE BAIT.

The utmost that can be expected from the proposed conference at Delhi will be a proposal that the existing foreign concerns that have been operating on the Indian coasts should be allowed to continue their exploitation, and no new foreign shipping line should be allowed to ply on the Indian coast. Even such an arrangement is sure to prove detrimental to Indian interests. Past experience has shown that non-Indian shipping interests are adept at getting round all terms of compromise and agreement. It is likely that the Indian representatives will be offered the bait of facilities of foreign traffic; but they should not lose sight of the admission made by the Government of India, that neither they themselves nor the British Government nor even the shippers of the United Kingdom can secure any advantage for the Indian Mercantile Marine in the world's traffic. The existing world combinations of shipping interests are too powerful to be influenced by any of them. The Indian representatives, therefore, ought to insist upon securing of the Indian Coastal Marine to Indian nationals alone, until they grow strong enough to cope with foreign interests. Any compromise that allows non-Indian competition on Indian coast is sure to cripple all Indian enterprise from its very infancy.

(To Be Continued.)

AMENDMENT TO CITY MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

SUPERFLUOUS PIECE OF LEGISLATION.

(By M. S. SIRDAR.)

There is a lot of truth in saying that the Government very often takes away with the left hand what it gives with the right. Bill No. XXIV of D. B. Harilal Desai is an instance in point. This Bill—even as it has emerged after some pruning from the hands of the Select Committee—is an invasion on the rights and privileges of local self-governing bodies. And in my humble opinion Mr. Swaminarayan and the Ahmedabad Municipality are quite right in opposing that the Bill is altogether unnecessary.

Through the circuitous doors of the Bill, the Government seeks to arrogate to itself the power of "vetting" the continuance in office of any person holding the appointment of a Chief Officer, Health Officer or an Engineer on the recommendation of any Municipality passed by a majority of its members; whereas the Law as it now stands is quite simple and reasonable: for Section 33 of the Bombay City Municipalities Act of 1925 lays down that "no such officer shall be removable from office, reduced or suspended unless by the votes of at least two-thirds of the whole number of councillors"; that is to say, the municipal bodies are the ultimate authority in the matter of removal etc. of these executive officers. And one can easily see that under the present law the interests and stability of these executive officers are sufficiently safe-guarded by the requirements of a two-third majority, for their removal etc. In view of this where is the necessity for further safeguards?

AT MERCY OF BARE MAJORITY.

But in fact on the contrary, the position of the officers in question would become quite insecure under the proposed bill and what looks like a safe-guard is no safe-guard at all for the officers in question would be at the mercy of a bare majority in their councils and they will always be in constant danger of being recom-

mended for removal" with the result that they will be perpetually actuated to ingratiate themselves into the favours of some at least of the members. Such a precariousness of one's position is the last thing required in the case of an officer of the municipality. The more secure they feel in their position the better would be the executive administration of the municipality. If they were to rise or fall according to the fortunes of the parties or majorities in the municipality there will be no uniformity of action left in the executive work of the local bodies. And further a bare majority is always a very dangerous thing nor is it always a good and conclusive barometer of the feelings of a public body. A bare majority is a bare majority after all—even a single knave or a single fool can change the fortunes of events in such cases. Looking to all these considerations one is obliged to say that the existing provisions of law are quite good and sufficient. The position of the officers is as secure as can be and ought to be and so they have no temptations of any kind.

A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

Further, it is a well-known principle of constitutional development that local self-government is a cradle where a nation can train itself for national self-government; and if powers of local self-governing bodies are one by one taken away from them so much the opportunity for self-education is lessened thereby. Therefore the proposed bill is neither good for the growth of local self-government nor is it good from the point of view of national self-government.

To sum up, the present Bill is unsatisfactory on the following main grounds:

(1) The Government will be the final arbiter in matters of continuance of Chief Officers etc. which is an invasion of the rights (Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

St. Winston To The Rescue.

St. Winston proposes to come to the rescue of the cause of British Imperialism which he considers is in dire danger of being lost. Britain is confronted, according to him, with "impending grave developments in Egypt which, ultimately, perhaps, at no distant date, would lead to serious effusion of blood." Mr. Winston Churchill goes red. His sanguinary temperament induces him to come forward to wage a bitter campaign, in which his life-long friend and ardent supporter Lord Birkenhead is sure to join, against these Socialists and Little Englanders who are in office and to all practical purposes in power because the Liberal rump will not join the "gentlemanly party", in ousting them from office. The upstarts even have the effrontery not only to initiate a policy which "will castrate" poor innocent Britons out of Egypt. They are busy at work in India "on a far larger scale" who can save the British Empire in this hour of peril but St. Winston? His pen and his tongue will be very busy henceforth.

Bullying The Laborites.

The Tories in the Commons would dearly like to bully the Laborites over the Coal Mines Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Graham on Tuesday but their difficulty is that in order to make the bullying tactics successful they must secure the assumed and continuous support of the Liberals. But Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues know that they have not the remotest chance of putting their party into office, if they are faced with a general election and all that they will do is to co-operate in the game of bullying only to the extent that their amendments to the measure, in regard to the "marketing proposals" of the Government are accepted by the latter after the necessary bargaining. The Tory amendment, therefore, that "the Bill be read a second time this day six months" is sure to prove a damp squib. The MacDonald Government are well aware of this and they are sure to reiterate their threat that they will consider a defeat on the Bill a "major defeat" and promptly resign.

His Difficulty.

At the "At Home" to Mr. Travers, President of the European Association, given by the Bombay Branch of that body, Mr. Gavin Jones, a representative from the United Provinces, gave expression to views which deserve to be kept in mind by Indians who believe that the European community in this country welcomed the recent Viceregal announcement, because they sent a cable in appreciative terms about it to Mr. Binn. Mr. Gavin Jones congratulated one branch of the European Association which had "the courage and the political sagacity" to give expression to its misgivings regarding the Viceregal utterance. He said he too would have preferred the omission of the phrase "Dominion Status" in that announcement. His difficulty was that the grant of such status would mean no protection of the interests of the great masses of the people in India. He certified that they "worked hard, very hard", but where would the poor fellows be if the trustees of India were to lose their wardship over them?

A Thought For The Day.

"Just to be good, to keep life pure from degrading elements, to make it constantly helpful in little ways to those who are touched by it, to keep one's spirit always sweet, and avoid all manner of petty anger and irritability—that is an idea as noble as, it is difficult."—Edward H. Griggs.

Forbidden Fruit.

Old Lady (at restaurant) "I see that tips are forbidden here." Waiter: "For bless yer, mum, so was apples in the Garden of Eden."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

Morris Back In The Saddle.

CHAMPION ARAB MARE FOR BOMBAY.

POBELDA (Behman) galloped six furlongs in free and easy style.

PUFFIN (Townsend) with SHINING STAR (Bowley) was sent six furlongs on the "turf". The latter shaped better and has made rapid strides to improvement.

FRATER (Barnett) traversed seven furlongs. Requires more work.

CO-RESPONDENT (Sibbritt) and WRIGLEY'S GUM (Bullock) galloped a brisk seven furlongs on the race track. The former finished strong.

Both GORRIO (R. Boy) and LOOSE MOMENTS (Stokes) raced well together in a five-furlongs' gallop on the race track at three-quarter pace. A forward pair.

LIPSTOWN (Bowley) was assisted by ORANGE LENA (R. Boy) in a burst over six furlongs from "eight" to "two". Both are fit and well.

WOOLWORTH KING (A. Sibbritt) and ARDLEY (Marrable) finished well together in a seven furlongs' run.

DELTO (Howell) was sent to cover five furlongs on the race track. L. S. D. (R. Boy) accompanied him over the first three furlongs. The former is well on the up-grade and will bear watching.

THREE STAR II (Brace) galloped a brisk seven furlongs on the race track. SANTOCK (Donnelly) accompanied him over the first six furlongs. THREE STAR II moved well and is worth making a note of.

PHILHARMONIC (R. Boy) with WEDDING DAY (Howell) was sharpened over five furlongs on the "turf". In a good gallop the former shaped better.

EASTERN ESSEX (R. Boy) negotiated five furlongs at three parts' speed. Looks well.

DESERT SUN (Barnett) beat FOUR SQUARE (Black) in a dash over five from "nine" to "four".

FRANK DALE (Sibbritt), MANTILLA (Stokes) and a stable mate contested five furlongs on the race track. The first named was easily superior and is an early winner.

CAVERN (Bowley) had BROKEN VOW (R. Boy) on the stretch all the way in a dash over six furlongs.

SPANISH WISH (Marrable) moved very freely in a mile spin at half speed.

SOME LADY (R. Boy) spurred three furlongs in pleasing style.

TOMAS MINDEN (A. Sibbritt) and KILDERKIN (Marrable) cantered a mile on the race track. The former is far from ready.

GUINEA FLIGHT (R. Boy) showed plenty of speed in a dash over five furlongs. A fit filly.

QUI VIVE (R. Boy) gave an improved display in a half mile spurt.

SAXPENCE (Brace) cantered five furlongs in free and easy style. One to back again when next saddled.

NIX (Black) had the measure of HARVARD (Harding) in a sharp run over five furlongs.

VERDANT GREEN (Morris) was restricted to cantering exercise over a mile. A fit horse.

AMSEL (Harding) was sent a

pace. Both shaped well, particularly the former.

BERLIN (Behman) and ARABIAN APPLE (S. Saleh) went five furlongs at top speed. BERLIN held a slight advantage at the finish.

BLACK PEARL (R. Boy) and MILLION DOLLAR (Black) galloped five furlongs. A fair gallop.

MORRIS who met with an accident at Kolhapur during the Autumn Meetings was seen exercising some of the Kolhapur horses.

ASAILAH, the champion Arab mare of Iraq, has found an Indian buyer and has left her native shores for this country.

BOXING AT ALBERT HALL.

Carnera Averages Former Defeat.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—At Albert Hall before 8,000 spectators Primo Carnera, the Italian giant defeated the German, Franz Diener, the referee stopping the fight in the sixth of the fifteen-round fight.

Primo Carnera after a sorry experience in Paris, delighted boxing fans at the Albert Hall when he pummeled the German heavy weight into defeat. Diener held a previous victory over the Italian and they were meeting for the second time.

Carnera's future plans are not known but it is expected that he will make the trip to America where several heavy weights are ready to accommodate him.

BILLIARDS IN ENGLAND.

Smith Stries His Best.

The Billiards match between the Australian visitor, Walter Lindrum and Willie Smith, the English champion, has reached an interesting stage. The Englishman by good all round billiards has reduced the former's big lead.

The following are the closing score:—(Match played at Birmingham).

Water Lindrum 16,335
Willie Smith 15,320
Breaks:—Smith 1,973 full and 1,325 unfinished.

THE RASA-MANDAL ART EXHIBITION.

The Rasa-Mandal has arranged an exhibition of the paintings and drawings of Mr. Monindra Gupta, the artist who has recently arrived in Bombay. The Exhibition will be opened, at Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, from to-morrow (Friday) and will continue till Sunday, the 22nd. It is open to the public from 9 to 12 (a.m.) and from 3 to 6 (p.m.).

Mr. Manindra Gupta received his instruction in art at the Shantivanan. He worked there for some years as a student and colleague of Sjt. Nand Lal Bose. He has had first-hand experience of the art conditions in Ceylon. He was employed for a period of some years at the Anand College in Colombo. Over thirty pictures of uncommon interest will be on view at the "Rasa-Mandal" Exhibition. They include various paintings, drawings, original compositions as well as copies by Mr. Gupta of the famous and rare fresco paintings, from the 12th to 18th century, of Ceylon.

CASE AGAINST "RIYASAT."

Editor, Petitions, Viceroy.

DEHIL, Dec. 16. (By Mail.)

Sardar Diwan Singh, editor of "The Riyasat", Delhi, who was arrested and bailed out on Monday last in Delhi under the Princes Protection Act and the case against whom is to be heard at Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces, on the 20th instant, has petitioned His Excellency the Viceroy and a transfer of the case to the Delhi province as "it would promote the ends of justice and tend to the general convenience of the parties as well as of the witnesses."

PLEA FOR TRANSFER OF CASE.

Finally, Sardar Diwan Singh pleads for a transfer of the case to Delhi under the provision of Section 527 of the Criminal Procedure Code, regard being had to the exigencies of times and political reasons, the enormous influence and resources of the "attacking party" in the neighbouring districts of their State, and the comparatively weak and helpless position of an ordinary editor of an Urdu weekly. He says he is prepared to meet the charge but a transfer would tend to afford him facilities in properly putting forward his defence and would secure for him an impartial hearing and trial.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA VARSITY DEBATE.

St Xavier's College Wins The Gold Trophy.

All India Allahabad University Convocation Competitive Debate was held at Allahabad, under the auspices of the Allahabad University Union, on Sunday 1st December in the Senate Hall.

In all seven Universities were represented by 18 competitors. The Bombay University was represented by Mr. Chandramadhav G. Trilokekar and Mr. G. G. Shirmoga for the St. Xavier's College, and Mr. J. N. Jaini and Mr. G. K. Gadkari for the Elphinstone College.

Sir Sunderlal Trophy for the best represented College in India and two Gold Medals, for personal proficiency, were competed for by these eighteen competitors from different parts of India.

SUBJECT FOR DEBATE.

The subject for debate was "That in the opinion of this house participation of youth in politics is dangerous to the future of India". Every College had to send two representatives one to speak for and the other to speak against it.

Mr. Justice Inayatullah, Pandit Malviya and Prof. Ramprasad Tripathi acted as judges.

AWARD FOR PERSONAL PROFICIENCY.

The first Gold Medal for personal proficiency was awarded to Mr. Chandramadhav G. Trilokekar of the St. Xavier's College, for standing first and the second medal was awarded to Mr. Jagadish Prasad of the Sanatan Dharma College Cawnpore.

Sir Sunderlal Trophy for the best represented College in India was won by the St. Xavier's College represented by Mr. Chandramadhav G. Trilokekar and Mr. Gangadhar G. Shirmoga of the Bombay University.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Sitting To Commence On Jan 20 In Bombay.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18. A proposal for a country-wide campaign for the immediate introduction of compulsory primary education and for improvements in the standard of living of school-going children is the principal item on the agenda for the All-India Women's Conference, which holds its fourth session in Bombay at the University Convocation Hall from January 20 to 24th. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and nearly 250 delegates from all parts of the country are expected to attend.

Preparations for the Conference which are proceeding apace are in the hands of Lady Dorab Tata and Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Reception Committee of the Conference and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, the retiring Secretary of the Conference.

The resolutions which the Conference will consider include one extending an invitation to Asiatic countries to hold the first Asiatic Women's Conference in Madras in 1931. Other subjects which the conference will consider relate to "purdan," divorce and the law of inheritance with particular reference to bills on the subject which are now pending before the legislatures.

The Conference will be declared open on the evening of January 20th and reassemble on successive mornings while the afternoon will be devoted to visits by delegates to the mill areas with a view to study the conditions of living of women industrial workers and also visits to educational and social institutions.

A public lunch to the delegates and visitors on the 23rd when Mr. M. E. Jaykar will speak on the law of inheritance, receptions by Lady Sykes, Lady Dorab Tata and Women Graduates Union, exhibitions of educational films, an All-India Women's concert and excursions are other activities in connection with the Conference.—A. P.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND.

Bombay Committee Donation.

The Bombay Branch of the Meerut Defence Fund Committee have remitted another sum of Rs. 500 to the Central Committee at Delhi.

The Committee appeal to the generous public for further help at this moment for the defence of the accused in the Sessions Court, at Allahabad in the Magisterial Enquiry is over and the orders will be passed by him in the first week of January 1930. Bombay has responded well so far and it is hoped that they will do their bit for further help, as the responsibility which has been undertaken by some, must be seen through.

Persons who had promised their help will kindly send their remittances to the President or the Treasurer, Meerut Defence Fund, c/o Mr. K. F. Nariman, Madon Mansion, Chowpatty, Bombay.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

How Nationalists Are Shadowed By C. I. D.

LAHORE, Dec. 17. As an illustration of the police shadowing Dr. Satyapal the Punjab leader gives the following account.

Accompanied by Pt. Shamba Ram I paid a visit to Gujrat. The moment we alighted we were not only shadowed but were rather overwhelmed by police officials. The deputation that went round to beg money was eclipsed by the number of policemen deputed to keep a watch over it.

At some place the official element was in a majority. Not a minute were we left to ourselves. In every shop and in every house we were followed by these people.

STICKING LIKE A LEECH.

As I had to catch the Frontier Mail, I had to go from Gujrat to Wazirabad in a tonga. There also I found a police official following me in another tonga. He came up to Wazirabad and kept sticking to me. He travelled up to Lahore and safely escorted me to my residence. This is not a solitary incident and this shows how public money is being squandered in unholy periculis of harassing Nationalists who strives for the country's freedom.—Free Press.

"KRANTI" ON REFORMIST LABOUR LEADERS.

Attack Against Mahatma.

The Secretary, Millowners' Association writes:—

In the course of an article criticising Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards the Umpire's Award in the Ahmedabad wage dispute, the "Kranti" in its issue of 15th instant says:—

Instead of leading strikes and helping the workmen win their demands, the Reformist leader tries to compromise with the owner, and for purpose of this compromise, he insists on permanent Boards of Arbitration. The reformist leader hides from the workmen and the fact that was as a necessary result of his policy, the workmen are placed at the mercy of the owners. Not only that, but he even gives the workers the fatal advice, that they should ungrudgingly accept the decisions of Arbitrators. Mr. Gandhi says: "Workers have accepted the principle of arbitration. (Have you forgotten, Gandhi, the straightforward reply of the Bombay workmen?) Therefore, even if the demands of the workmen are not completely conceded, the award of the arbitrators should still be gladly accepted. The workers should, indeed, be grateful to Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri, and should peacefully and steadily try for further rise in the wages."

What the Bombay workmen will say of this sort of advice, it is needless to state here. Workers of Ahmedabad! Awake in time!

"Drive Away Reformist Leaders Like Gandhi."

"Choose militant Leaders from Your Own Ranks."

"Pull Down Boards of Arbitration."

"Demand A Minimum Wage."

INDIANS & ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your article in to-day's issue of your paper about the boycott of Anglo-Indian press is very appropriate and timely. It is most opportune that the Youth Conference at Ahmedabad has passed a resolution in favour of such a boycott. I think the time is now come when this question should be taken up most seriously. Specially in view of the recent political developments, we cannot allow this kind of anti-national propaganda to be carried on at our cost. I quite agree with the observations of Mr. Wilson. It is a plain fact that these papers can be easily brought down with or little but serious effort. But before any results could be expected, it is necessary to carry out an organised boycott propaganda. However I cannot fail to remark the chief factors in favour of the Anglo-Indian papers are their efficiency and their high standard. I hope serious efforts will be made to put the Indian press on a better level.—

Z. A. VAHDY, B.Sc. (London).

Bombay, Dec. 18.

"MEDIAEVAL FORM OF GOVT. MUST END"

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta At Hyderabad State People's Conference.

COMPLAINT AGAINST LIMITATION ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

"The Indian National Congress which stands for complete freedom from any domination will not allow one-fifth of India to be ruled by a mediaeval form of Government." This was the declaration made by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, presiding over the fourth Session of the Hyderabad Political Conference held in the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday evening. Besides many state subjects and workers there were present at the Conference Mr. and Mrs. Munshi Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. A. N. Surve, Mr. Raghuvenra Rao and Mr. S. L. Silam.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH. In the course of his Presidential speech Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he was not particularly qualified to occupy the chair, because in the first place he was not a subject of the Nizam State. Secondly he had only seen Hyderabad from a train and his acquaintance with its problems were practically nil. There was however one thing common to all subjects of Indian States, in that, they were subjects of those who were feudatories of the British Government. Their future was linked indissolubly together on account of the fact that they were more or less in the same condition although the particular ruler might differ in each case. Their position as regards their rulers and the princes was practically the same and for that reason their future was common. It was in that light that he accepted the responsibility to preside over the Conference.

THREE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS. There were three important questions which affected all State Subjects, continued the speaker. All of them were subject to a personal rule. Their life liberty and honour were absolutely at the discretion of the administration of the State in the absence of a real judiciary system. The personal will of the ruler prevailed almost everywhere.

"RAID" ON STATE REVENUE. Another feature which was common to all Indian States was the power which the Indian princes enjoyed over the revenues of the States which was intensive and unlimited. In the name of emergencies, hospitality and other excuses the raids which the princes made on the revenues were continuous and heavy. Therefore the revenue system of Indian States was more or less an arcade system in which the tollers of the land who were really the backbone of the country were at the mercy of the whims and caprices of the authorities.

ONLY A CAMOEFLAG.

Several years agitation in this direction, the speaker pointed out, had resulted in the rulers themselves passing a resolution in the Princes' Chamber in 1928 declaring that the ruler shall limit his personal expenditure in proportion of the revenue of the State and that the play of personal factor shall altogether cease and a rule of law shall prevail. "I fail to see any evidence in any of those big States who participated in the resolution that either a rule of law prevails or there is less extravagance on the personal expenditure of the ruler. These princes have thus committed a breach of promise made before the Viceroy—a promise which was modest and elementary—added Mr. Jamnadas. It was an indication of most mediaeval conditions prevailing in Indian States.

SUBJECTS LEFT IN THE COLD. Referring to the Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad, the speaker said excepting the platitudinous exchange of compliments between Lord Irwin and the Nizam, one found no indication of anything for the subjects to feel gratified. There was no relief in taxation or better standard of administration.

Proceeding the Chairman referred to the Round Table Conference which he said, had unfortunately created hopes and expectations which might never be fulfilled. Several organizations representing Indian States were demanding representation on the Conference. The Indian National Congress had come in for a good deal of criticism on the ground that it did not take sufficient care to press for the representation of Indian States in the Delhi Manifesto. But his humble opinion was that those who were taking this view were counting the chickens before they were hatched.

Concluding he said "The Indian National Congress takes its stand as the only representative political body which works for all Indian people. If the Congress is

represented on the Round Table Conference, I have not the least reason to fear that the cause of the State peoples will go by default or that the princes will be allowed to hold up their pretensions that they are the only representatives of the States."

TAINTED REVENUE. Referring to the administration of the Nizam's State Mr. Jamnadas said that it was deplorable that although the liquor revenue of the State was a crore of rupees, only Rs. 55 lakhs were spent on education, which was a poor indication of the State's progress. He characterised the Nizam's ban on public meetings to be autocratic.

R. T. CONFERENCE AND STATES PEOPLE.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in moving the first resolution said that the flat of the British Government seemed to be "the world may progress but India must remain medieval". For the purposes of their policy India must be divided into two parts. After the execution of Charles I. he had thought that the British had ceased to recognise "the divine right of kings". He was surprised that British Policy in India still recognised that right. He moved:—

1. (i) This Conference is of opinion that if the Indian National Congress decides to participate in the Round Table Conference foreshadowed in the Declaration of H. E. the Viceroy dated the 1st November last, timely steps should be taken to include an adequate number of representative of the Indian States' people in the Congress Delegation.

(ii) Subject to Clause No. 1. This Conference welcomes the inclusion of the relations between the British Government and the Indian States among the questions to be discussed at the proposed Round Table Conference in London, but emphatically protests against the exclusion of the representatives of States from this Conference on the ground that Princes alone have the right to conduct diplomatic relations on behalf of the States. This Conference is firmly of opinion that no constitutional propriety is involved in inviting the States' people to the Conference, and indeed that their participation is as necessary as that of the British India for enabling the Conference to find a solution acceptable to all parties concerned. This Conference would further urge that inasmuch as express stipulations in treaties, etc., guarantee good Government to the people, the latter must be given a voice distinct from that of the Princes, on whom the obligation of good Government rests, at a Conference at which a claim is sure to be put forward by the Princes to place a too restricted interpretation on these stipulations. The Conference feels constrained to issue a warning that if the States' people are unjustly denied a share in the formulation of an All-India Policy, they will hold themselves free to give or refuse their submission to the conclusions at which the Conference may arrive according as they may deem right and proper.

The resolution which was seconded and supported by Dr. Savarkar and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, was unanimously passed. A resolution "was moved from the chair urging upon His Excellency, the fact that in view of the flagrant cases of misrule that have come to light in some of the Indian States and particularly in Hyderabad Dominions, time has arrived for taking some sort of guarantee from the Indian Princes for good Government which was one of the specific stipulations in their treaties and upon which the British Government has guaranteed protection to them.

RIGHT OF SPEECH DENIED.

Mr. Gokhale proposed and Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar the next resolution which drew the attention of the public in all the Indian States and in British India to the Firm of H. E. H's Government regarding public meetings as a true picture of the Civic rights and liberties which the people normally enjoy in Hyderabad State. The Firm requires prior consent to every public meeting likely to be interpreted as of a political nature, irrespectively of what political opinions were expressed thereat or in however orderly a manner it might be conducted.

Among other resolutions that were passed was one requesting H. E. H. the Nizam to establish responsible form of Government in Hyderabad.

Another resolution drew attention to the plight of people living in villages was so pitiable that people in many villages do not get even sufficient drinking water, and to whom the assessment of land revenue and customs duty had been unbearable.

SYRUP VASAKA FOR COUGHS & COLDS.

Famous anti-spasmodic and expectorant. Gives excellent results in coughs, colds, bronchitis and all other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. Highly effective in infantile and puerperal convulsions.

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Pundit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.
Konkar Bros., Poona.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD., CALCUTTA.

Economic & Financial Review.

RAILWAY PUBLICITY.

(By "Kristodas").

For sometime past Indian Railway Companies have taken to advertising themselves and the result is that while they were hiding their light under a bushel formerly (whatever light there was) they are now giving themselves over to advertisement and publicity as any dealer in cosmetics or perfumes or "nerve" remedies would do. Publicity and advertisement are not bad, and railways being commercial concerns they take to them if they want to add to their income. Such a publicity, however, should be reasonable and moderate and should not particularly make any political or social distinctions. It is true railways are advertising places of religious pilgrimage and are getting brochures written explaining the different points of importance from a religious point of view which would appeal to the communities interested. We are much struck, however, by the slogan "Panchmari for Golf". The ordinary man in the street who contributes mainly to the railway revenues does not know what golf is and even if he knows it he would not be accorded admission on the golf courses of Panchmari to which the railway expects its patrons to go. We are now met by another slogan "Lahore for Golf and Polo". The railway company or companies want people to go to Lahore during the Christmas week and contribute to their revenues. There is a proverb, however, in the Gujarati vernacular that a Bania will never give the name of "mung". The publicity authorities of these railway companies want people to go to Lahore but only for golf and polo and they carefully omit to mention any reference to the Indian National Congress and about 40 odd conferences which are going to be held there in the National Week. There will be thousands of people going either to the Congress or to one or more of

these conferences and yet the railway companies cannot use the slogan "Go to Lahore and get your Swaraj" or "Go to Lahore and reconstruct your social life by attending the Social Conference." or "Go to Lahore and encourage Home Industries by attending the Exhibition." All these slogans which will appeal to the masses are not used but only the slogan "Go to Lahore for golf and polo." I had occasion to draw attention in these columns sometimes back to advertisements of English companies selling different sorts of foods or dental creams or soaps or drinks which had got a knack of portraying Indian men and women either as khansamas or as Ayahs standing obediently and respectfully before the Burra Sahabs or Memsahebs lolling comfortably in their easy chairs with the condescending air on their faces befitting a British ruler of this country. Some change happily has taken place in these advertisements as some of them have begun to make Indian men and women chief figures in their pictures instead of making them khansamas and ayahs to dance attendance on their British lords. One wonders how even the ordinary commercial instinct of these European and American merchants leaves them with regard to such matter, as surely they must know that it would be offensive to any self-respecting people to be referred to even in advertisement pictures as always playing the part of slaves and servants. Surely, if a watch or a saree or a dental cream has to be advertised it should not be always a Britisher or his wife who should be portrayed. The worst of it is that even some of our own merchants advertising their wares or their skill of tailoring or laundry take pleasure in showing as their customers non-Indians and not Indians. It is now high time that all such

advertisements and publicity were given a new form to suit the local colour.

PROTECTION TO THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

Bombay is the second best place for the tanning industry, Madras being the first. This industry is carried on almost as a cottage industry in Madras there being hundreds of tanneries in this Presidency. It appears that the Madras Government has an instinctive knack for this industry as it will be found that even the Bombay tanneries have to employ them for their export work. While the War was on, the Government of India wanted Indian hides and skins to be tanned for war purposes, and an export duty of 15 per cent was levied on raw hides and skins to prevent them from going out of the country. In fact, before the War a large part of our hides and skins export trade was in the direction of Germany and the United States. The shortsightedness of the powers-that-be in this country was seen in the fact that thousands of pairs of boots and shoes must have been used by the German army from these very hides and skins exported from this country, which the Government of India did not or would not choose to utilize. The war-time enthusiasm for the revival of Indian industries died away with the last bugle note which sounded through the trenches in France "Stop Fire," and the export duty was gradually reduced from 15 to 10 and then to 5 per cent, and would have been abolished altogether but for the overkeen and vigilant hammer of the President of the Assembly which declared for the status quo.

THE CESS COMMITTEE.

What Government could not do directly in the way of the abolition of the export duty on hides and skins they wanted to achieve indirectly by a very clever suggestion of levying a sort of a cess which it was given out would go to benefit the industry. The game was, however, found out by Indian Chambers of Commerce who realised that the cess was

merely a ruse to abolish the export duty. The cess was, therefore, opposed and it was thought that the matter was at rest. The wheels of the Government of India, however, which are proverbially moving slowly whenever any national interests are involved, are prone to move quickly whenever it suits the purpose of Government or the purpose of those whom Government want to satisfy. The tanning industry of England and the Continent want very badly their raw materials in the shape of raw hides and skins from this country and want them too at a cheap rate. The Hides Cess Committee was, therefore, appointed to go into the cess question. It was very significant that there was no mention in the terms of reference of any protection to the industry or even the export duty as it is. When the Cess Committee was appointed it was taken for granted by Government and the exporters of raw hides and skins that the duty was going to be abolished, and in fact this was the trend of the cross examination to which witnesses were subjected by some members of the Committee. The tanning industry of Madras supported by the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay and the Karachi Indian Commercial Association has put up a case for a 10 per cent cess and all these bodies have also recommended either the continuance of the same export duty or enhancing it to a higher percentage, the aim and object being to give as much protection to the industry as possible. Government have been successful to create even with regard to this question two divergent interests: one those of exporters of raw hides and skins and the other those of the tanning industry. Between these two conflicting interests it is to be feared that the tanning interests of England and the Continent will stand to gain.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

The Shipping Conference convened by His Excellency the Viceroy will have a far greater importance than some of us appear to think. Both the coasting and foreign trade shipping will be examined in all their aspects by the Conference and it need not be considered an exaggeration to state that the Conference if it is rightly conducted and on proper lines, will mould the future of our national mercantile marine. In the meanwhile it is interesting to note how the United States of America have reserved their coastwise trade for national shipping since 1789. This policy was originally enforced by the imposition of discriminatory tonnage tax which was effective in excluding foreign vessels. In 1917 Congress substituted a specific prohibition which has since remained in force. This prohibition has been extended to cover trade between the United States and its possessions, including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. A recently issued book on the "American Merchant Marine Problem" stated the position in the following words:—

"The reservation of the coasting trade was largely responsible for the maintenance of an American Merchant Marine during the period prior to the World War when American vessels had practically disappeared from the overseas foreign trades. It also contributed to the preservation of the American Ship-building industry which was chiefly dependent upon the construction of naval vessels. At the present time the tonnage of American shipping in the coastwise and intercoastal trades is greater than that of the entire merchant marine of any maritime nation with the exception of Great Britain. On January 1, 1929, the coastwise fleet of the United States comprised 714 vessels of 1000 gross tons and over with a total gross tonnage of 3,490,319 tons. While the larger number of these vessels are not suitable for use in overseas trades or for national defence purposes, there are a few noteworthy exceptions. The "California" of 20,325 tons gross and with a speed of eighteen knots and the "Malolo" of 17,231 gross tons and a speed of twenty-one knots are both recent additions to the coastal trade which could in an emergency be shifted into foreign trade or utilized as cruisers or transports. The fact that these two vessels, as well as all other ships built since the war for coastwise service, would undoubtedly not have been constructed but for the assurance of protection afforded by the policy of exclusion is indicative of the importance of that policy as a factor in the maintenance of an American merchant marine."

What has been thus achieved by the United States of America can equally be achieved by India.

HYDERABAD COTTON AREA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—The cotton area for Hyderabad (Deccan) is reported to have been estimated at 3,383,222 acres as against 3,805,241 acres last year the same time. The output of the current year's crop is estimated at 583,905 bales as against 553,513 (?) bales last year, showing an increase of 30,392 bales or about 3.19 per cent. As a matter of fact, the crop of Hyderabad (Deccan) reported for the same time last year by the Indian Trade Journal was 954,000 bales. Is this then a clerical error? What is the Director of Agriculture Hyderabad doing? The current year's crop estimates shows an actual decrease of 370,000 bales over last year, while the Secunderabad correspondent of your morning contemporary reports an increase of some 30,000 bales. The decrease which I am here pointing out to you, sir, is confirmed by the condition of the crop which is reported to be 50.75 per cent of normal. This kind of misleading report on the part of your morning contemporary, which has given publicity to the news, is not to its prestige. A reduction of 370,000 bales in Hyderabad (Deccan) in quick succession to the reduction of 879,000 bales in Bombay should have taken up the prices this morning in the Bombay cotton market beyond all expectations. There is a serious shortage of Indian cotton and I shall not be surprised to see a scramble for it immediately after the All-India crop Report is made known tomorrow, 19th December. I have no interest in the market; I am neither a bull nor a bear. But in fairness to the farmers whose produce on account of the monetary stringency in the country is selling for a song, I shall thank you to publish this letter in the columns of your well-known paper.—Yours, etc.,
KHAR ROAD,
DRAVIN B. DIVANJI
Dec. 18.

HOIST WITH ITS OWN PETARD.

Govt. Afraid To Face Inquiry Into Working Of Ratio.

WHAT'S DONE CAN'T BE UNDONE!

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Saturday last to meet the Hon. Sir George Schuster, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., Finance Member, Government of India.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Chamber, welcoming the Finance Member referred at length to the present financial situation and the steps taken to prop up the exchange ratio. He reminded Sir George of his Chamber's letter to the Government of India regarding the present situation suggesting that a conference might well be convened of different representative interests to review the whole position regarding the working of the exchange ratio.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir George Schuster replied to the different points raised by Mr. Tairsee. With regard to the exchange question, Sir George Schuster said that in the whole situation he could see no justification for saying that the maintenance of the rupee at 18d. was the cause of the present depression in India. None of the usual tests and statistics supported the view that it was now having a devastating effect on the trade of the country. He could only reassert more strongly than ever the opinion that he had expressed last year that there could be no worse mistake than to change the ratio once it had been fixed. He must further emphasise that what was wanted above everything

in order to create sound business conditions was to have stability and security.

NO INQUIRY.

Mr. Tairsee had suggested that there should be an enquiry into the working of the present ratio. Sir George Schuster said that he was always willing to listen sympathetically to any public demand for enquiry into conditions which affected the welfare of the country as had been evidenced by his past actions, but in the present case he felt it his duty to negative the idea from the outset, as such an enquiry could only be interpreted as meaning that there was some doubt as to the maintenance of the Government's statutory obligations, and this doubt would create just that atmosphere of insecurity which he considered would be most disastrous to commerce and industry and the general welfare of the country. The Government, as he had already said, felt it to be inconceivable that they should deliberately depart from their statutory obligations, and in these circumstances an enquiry would merely arouse false ideas.

On account of all these reasons he could not agree to the suggestion of having a Conference.

After the replies of Sir George Schuster, there was a discussion in which Messrs. N. M. Muzumdar, Manu Subhadra, Chunilal B. Meh-ta and Behram N. Karanjia took part. The meeting then dispersed.

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- Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
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- Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
- Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

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You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth
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It's been found that dingy teeth
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It absorbs discolorations from
food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth
decay, gum troubles and is the
chief cause of pyorrhea because
it breeds bacteria and is the basis
of tartar.

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batants are found. Leading den-
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FABRIC OF VILLAGE CREDIT SHATTERED.

Disastrous Result Of
Ousting Honest Sowcar.

"IMPERIAL BANK HAS
FAILED TO FULFIL
EXPECTATIONS."

Resuming its public enquiry on
Tuesday morning at the New
Council Hall, the Bombay Pro-
vincial Inquiry Committee orally
examined the representatives of
the Bombay Shroffs' Association
and the Marwari Chamber of
Commerce.

Seth Ananthlal Jumakhram,
Seth Laxmichand Doshi and Seth
Shival Shah, representing the
Bombay Shroffs' Association, ex-
pressed their opinion that the
Sawkar was the best and un-
failing friend of the agriculturist.
The unfortunate thing was that
this much-maligned person was
often confounded, through igno-
rance or prejudice, with the pro-
fessional money-lender. The rate
of interest charged by the Sawkar
varied from 6 to 12 per cent. in
Gujarat and from 12 to 24 in the
Deccan. The chief reason of high
rate was due to the element of
insecurity. The Deccan Agricultur-
ists' Relief Act was passed
against the opposition of the re-
presentatives of the people, and it
had done irreparable injury to
the village credit organisation.
That Act had failed to achieve
the object for which it was de-
signed: and over and above that
it had shattered the fabric of
village credit by ousting the
honest Sawkar from the field and
leaving the agriculturists to the
tender mercies of the rapacious
professional money-lenders whose
nefarious operations the Act had
failed to put a stop to.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Referring to the Co-operative
Credit Societies, the witnesses
said that the movement had not
made any headway in this coun-
try owing to a variety of causes.
First, there was the illiteracy of
the masses. In addition to this
must be mentioned the cum-
bersome methods of procedure un-
known to the agriculturists in-
volving delays in obtaining loans.
Rules for the recovery of loans
were rigid and still more rigidly
enforced. The Co-operative Credit
Movement to be really effective
must be backed up by much
greater capital resources and the
administration must be more sym-
pathetic and less wooden. It
should be borne in mind that for
years to come the village Sawkar
would remain the most impor-
tant factor of the village credit
organisation.

Proceeding, the witnesses main-
tained that the formation of pools
and the extension of cooperative
efforts on sound and proper lines
were necessary and desirable, as
they conduced to realize better
prices for commodities. While
eliminating unfair competition and
price-cutting, these pools would
give facilities to buyers who were
generally exporters to obtain goods
in sufficient quantity and of re-
quired quality whenever they
wanted to effect their purchases
at a particular centre. Banks
played a very insignificant part in
financing the internal trade of
the country. The legal proce-
dure in respect of suits for the
recovery of debts was very cum-
bersome, dilatory and expensive.
The stamp duty should be reduced.

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has been prepared from the best,
choicest and richest vegetable
drugs. It has wonderful properties
in toning up the system. In fact,
it makes man a man. This valu-
able medicine is used in large
quantities not only by our Rajas,
Maharajas, Nawabs and many of
the nobility, aristocracy and gentry
in this country, but it is greatly
patronized by people in all coun-
tries of Europe, America, Asia and
Africa. It is needless to expatiate
upon the magical qualities of this
one invaluable medicine. We re-
commend it especially to those
persons who desire to guard against
debility. Suffice it to say that the
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tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten
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to the minimum and the legal
procedure should be so simplified
as to be easily intelligible to an
ordinary man and attempts to
lengthen proceedings should, as a
rule, be sternly repressed by the
Court.

"FAILURE OF IMPERIAL BANK."
The witness were of opinion
that the Imperial Bank of India
had so far totally failed to fulfil
the expectations of the Indian
public, and its constitution was
such as precluded the possibility
of any good coming out of it.
They further suggested that the
present contract with the Impe-
rial Bank of India should not be
renewed again after its expiry.

Dealing with the investment
habit, the witnesses suggested
remedies to dispel from the minds
of the masses the feeling of in-
security for the monies invested
and in its place create one of
confidence thus inducing them to
employ their surplus funds pro-
ductively. In this connection it
was necessary that the currency
of the country should be based on
an effective gold standard, thus
making the gold coins available
whenever required.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S EVIDENCE.

The Committee then examined
Messrs. Ramchandra Bald Shiv-
pratap Joshi, Begraj Gupta and
Dikshit, representatives of the
Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Replying to the Chairman the
witness said that the suggestion
about forming pools or making
cooperative efforts for marketing
produce did not appear to be
practicable. The present econo-
mic and other conditions did not
encourage such cooperative or-
ganisation. It would be wise to
wait for some time before launch-
ing such schemes.

The witnesses suggested that
arrangements should be made to
establish licensed warehouses in
the Presidency. The warehouses
might be opened and run either
with the cooperation of the Rail-
ways or with the assistance and
direction of Government or in
both ways.

Dealing with the question of
high rates of interest charged by
the Sowkar, the witnesses ex-
pressed their feeling that no institution
worked strictly on modern bank-
ing principles could shoulder the
risk involved in entirely unsecur-
ed debts. The village Mahajan
who took this risk believed him-
self to be protected by the high
rate of interest. Any law pro-
hibiting high rates of interest
would not be effective until the
condition of the former was
otherwise improved.

IMPERIAL BANK'S COMPE- TITION.

The witnesses were of opinion
that the Imperial Bank's compe-
tition was being felt by all the
Indian banks and bankers for the
following reasons among others:

(1) The Imperial Bank is man-
aged by European staff who had
few if any opportunities of know-
ing their Indian clientele particu-
larly the shroffs.
(2) The Imperial Bank gets
enormous amounts of Govern-
ment money free of interest and
is therefore in a position to com-
pete with private banks and
bankers.
(3) The deposits received in
mofussil branches of the Bank
are drained to the head office as
the foreign managers of these
branches are unable to employ
them in local trade.
(4) Most of the loans proposed
to the mofussil branches
are given only after and not be-
fore consent is obtained from the
head office.

The witnesses suggested that
the policy of opening branches of
the Imperial Bank in the mofussils
should be discontinued.
The Committee then adjourned
to Wednesday.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS ACCOUNTS.

Audited Statement Passed By
R. C.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

At the meeting of the Reception
Committee of the Calcutta Con-
gress held this evening Mr. J. M.
Sen Gupta, chairman, presiding,
a motion that the accounts as
audited be passed was accepted.
An amendment was moved that
the matter be referred to a sub-
committee consisting of non-
party men to go into the ac-
counts and to report by the end
of February. The amendment
was, however lost and the origi-
nal motion was carried by 135
votes to 52.

China's Inland Coastal Naviga- tion.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Nanking.—A proposal has been
introduced in Administrative Yuan
for the retrocession of China's in-
land and coastal navigation rights
and a scheme adopted to over-
take within a year, foreign steam-
ship companies operating in Chi-
na waters.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

Part The States Must
Play.

VICEROY'S SPEECH AT
HYDERABAD STATE BAN-
QUET.

In the course of his speech pro-
posing the health of His Exalted
Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad
at the State banquet, His Excel-
lency the Viceroy said:—

"Speaking, as I am, in the lead-
ing Mussalman State and the
Premier State of All-India, I can-
not refrain from a brief reference
to the wider questions which have
a bearing on the future position
and welfare of the Indian States.
The pronouncement which it was
recently my duty on behalf of His
Majesty's Government to make in-
dicated the advantages of bring-
ing under the comprehensive re-
view the whole problem of the re-
lations of British India and the
States as a means towards the
fulfilment of what His Majesty's
Government consider to be the
underlying purpose of British Po-
licy in India. I recognise the
force of what Your Exalted High-
ness has said about the historical
relations of the Indian States with
the British Crown and there is no
need for me to emphasise the
vitally important part which the
States must play in India's
future. They are partners in an
enterprise which admits of no
internal jealousies or conflict and
in which all parties must be
directed by a common desire to
see India strong with the strength
which only unity can give. There
is much which British India and
the States will have the oppor-
tunity of examining together when
the proposed Conference meets in
London. There is much too that
each can do to equip themselves
for the wider developments that
still lie wrapped in the folds of
the future. It is for the Princes
on their part as for British India
on hers to make certain that the
structure they are each building
is set on firm foundations. No
Prince can, as I am sure, your
Exalted Highness will agree, find
any surer guarantee of this than
in an insistence on a high stan-
dard of internal administration
and I trust that in this respect
Hyderabad will, under the guid-
ance of wise rulers, always set an
example worthy of the position of
honour that it occupies among
Indian States."—A. P.

"A MALICIOUS INVENTION"

Maharaja Of Kashmir Not
Parting With His State.

JAMMU, Dec. 17.

The Minister-in-Waiting con-
tradicts as an invention of mal-
icious mischief-makers the state-
ment appearing in an English
newspaper which was wired out to
India and was published in the
Vernacular press that the Maha-
raja is intending to part with Kash-
mir.—A. P.

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Reserve Fund	75,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,68,13,200
	4,11,26,400
As on 30th June 1929.	
Total Assets	16,35,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities	13,81,00,000
SURPLUS	2,54,00,000
ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,68,13,200
TOTAL SURPLUS	4,22,13,200

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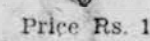
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IS THIS SPORTSMANSHIP?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
SIR—Under the above heading your correspondent D.D.G. writes in your paper of the 8th instant very much to the point, and all fair-minded critics of cricket will go with him and say that the stone-walling of the Parsis proved too much for the irate critic of the "Times of India." But, sir, what is most amazing is this that no one yet questions who this critic is and whether to pass strictures on the judgment of the umpire even in a public paper is sporting. This critic forgets that the umpires do lend their services gratis to cricket at great loss of time and energy and at the request of all the parties playing and it is but too mean a reward to criticize their decisions sitting at a far off angle in the tent. No self-respecting person will ever care to umpire under such circumstances. The M. C. C. law prohibits criticism by the players of decisions of the umpires and it has made it incumbent upon the umpires to report to the M. C. C. such cases happening on or out of the cricket field or in or out of the pavilion. Has any action been taken against the most unsporting conduct of the European Captain? How much has he been the most recalcitrant party? In the case of B. Kapadia the decision of "Not Out" was given by the Hindu Empire at the bowler's end, and yet he appeals to the Mahomedan umpire at the short leg end! And when this umpire rightly refers him to the Hindu umpire he goes to the umpire at the bowler's end "to explain and state his case" and have "his decision reversed." In fact as your report of the match rightly says, he sought to "browbeat the umpire." This is I should say, gross perversion of cricket rules and regulations and cricket etiquette. Even when he finds in Mr. Dongre, the Hindu umpire, his superior, as he got the right answer from him, he goes on murmuring to his place. As the rumour has it—and it is a very strong rumour and is gathering strength day by day—Mr. Hosie used words on the cricket-field about which report was made later on, and a meeting was to be called and so forth.

Sir, is not the cricket-loving public entitled to know all this? The European wicket-keeper and all the three slips near Hosie must have heard him and will any of them, like good sportsmen, come forward and say what Hosie said? Is it going to be hushed up because a European is involved? Are we not entitled to know the facts? If I remember well, some such incident where a Hindu cricketer was concerned has been put on the records of the Bombay Gymkhana Committee; and I only wish that fair-minded cricketers, Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans and Europeans, also should protest, and protest strongly, to prevent such things happening in future. The umpires should be "protected at all costs," and it is the bounden duty of all the Gymkhanas, especially the Hindu Gymkhana, where their representative was giving service to cricket, that this matter should be seriously taken up. Europeans boast of teaching the Indians cricket morale, rules and regulations and etiquette; but from the experience we had when the last M. C. C. came up here when some incidents proved bad feelings and such incidents as that in which Mr. Hosie is involved, mar the good fortune of cricket of this Presidency.

I do hope, Sir, to keep up the prestige of Indian Cricket on this side, some strong action will be taken by the Cricket Committees concerned to prevent recurrence of such unseemly scenes on the cricket fields. While concluding I must say, let the Committee, which looks after the M. C. C. programme of the next year, note that the incidents, such as the remarks made by noted professionals to Naidu and the deliberate sifting of name cards on the lunch table during the Naidu incident and such other school-boy tactics of the last M. C. C. team players, shall not be repeated, when they come up here "to teach us cricket." The last M. C. C. team did not teach us any cricket, but I heartily wish that the Indians will not catch the bad manners some members of it showed.—Yours, etc.

UMPIRE.

THE MUSLIM TEAM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
SIR—A number of letters both in the English and Vernacular press have appeared making various allegations and insinuations against the Islam Gymkhana and the Muslim Selection Committee. My Committee did not reply to them because they were all anonymous and rushing into print seemed undesirable. Now, however the gentleman writing under the caption of "Umpire" in the columns of the "Times of India" has made certain statements on Wednesday the 11th December to which a reply is called for.

The following gentlemen were

AMENDMENT TO CITY MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

(Continued from Page 16)
of municipal bodies. This is to be deprecated because local institutions should be "masters in their house" as far as possible.

(2) No further safe-guard is necessary because the present requirement of a two-thirds majority is quite sufficient. And the proposed safe-guard is illusory in fact.

(3) The inquiry contemplated by the Bill before removal of officer is too cumbersome and will be expensive. A decision of a two thirds majority is quite as good as of any independent tribunal and the idea of a proper investigation by means of a sub-committee and the idea of giving an opportunity to the officer concerned to explain himself are not excluded under the provisions of the present law.

(4) The position of the Executive Officers under the new bill will be quite insecure because of the bare majority required, and especially when a bad form of party spirit is visible at times in some of our local bodies. And so there will be no uniformity or definiteness of action in the municipal work and further this may give rise to various kinds of temptations and bad devices on the part of the aggrieved executive officers.

Therefore Government would be well advised to drop the bill altogether.

A "SEDITION" PRISONER RELEASED.

"Kirti" Editor Interviewed.

AMRITSAR, Dec. 17.

S. Baljit Singh Bhagowalia, Editor of the "Kirti," was released from Dharamsala sub-jail on the 14th instant. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under sedition charge by the Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar.

Interviewed by a press representative, he said that he was transferred from Lahore Central Jail to the Dharamsala Jail on the ground that he continued hunger-strike in sympathy with Messrs. Bhagat Singh and Dutt. He discontinued it when he was assured that Sardar Bhagat Singh and Mr. Dutt had given up the hunger-strike. He lost 28 lbs weight during 27 days of his hunger-strike. He contradicted the news that he was tried under Section 52 of the Punjab Jail Manual for resorting to hunger-strike. He spoke highly of the attitude of jail authorities towards him.—Free Press.

Invited to come down to Bombay to participate in the Quadrangular; Mr. Abdus Salam, Mr. Dilwar Hussain, Mr. Vazir Ali, and Lt. Mahomed Hussain.

Mr. Vazir Ali accepted the invitation but could not come for reasons unknown to us, though we expected him till the last.

Lt. Mahomed Hussain also accepted but as the Viceroy is visiting Hyderabad, he informed us at the last moment that he could not get leave.

Mr. Himayatulla (Hyd.), Mr. Iftikhar (Juddunder), Mr. Khadim Hussain and Mr. Azhar Hussain (Punjab) were invited as candidates. The first and second declined our invitations. Mr. Khadim came to Bombay too late to be tried in any of the test matches and Mr. Azhar Hussain did not come down to Bombay without assigning any cause for his absence.

Later, efforts were made to enlist the services of Messrs. Ghulam Mahomed, Abdulla, and Mahomed Ebrahim of Karachi, but none of them could get leave.

Mr. A. U. Botawalla, though included in the team, could not play because eminent specialists in Bombay advised him not to undergo the severe strain of a 3-day match as his heart is weak and serious consequences were feared.

It was under these circumstances that the present team was put forward.

Now that, we have taken the public in confidence, will "Umpire" also state openly the source of his information and let the public know the name of the Muslim player who "could not have played in the spirit he ought to have played"—Yours, etc.

A. A. JADEVALA,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Islam Gymkhana,
Bombay, Dec. 13.

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Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.	
B. C. RATE.	
T T 1/5 7/8	
D D 1/5 29/32	
LONDON—	
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 ready.	
Banks Selling D D 1-5 15/16.	
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 Dec.	
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15/16 Jan'y.	
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32	
Ready.	
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.	
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32	
Near.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4	
Dec.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32	
Jan'y.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32	
Feb.	
NEW YORK—	
B. C. Rate T T 275 1/4	
Banks Selling T T 274 1/2	
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2	
PARIS—	
Banks Selling D D 922	
Banks Buying D D 932	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.	
HONGKONG—	
Banks Selling D D 118 1/4	
HANGHAI—	
Banks Selling D D 150 1/4	
SINGAPORE—	
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2	
IATA—	
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8	
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 4.84 1/8 17th	
inst.	
Shanghai/London 2/2 5/8 18th	
inst.	
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 17th	
inst.	
London/Paris 123.95 17th inst.	
London/Belgium 34.865 17th	
inst.	
London/Switzerland 25.09-3/4	
17th inst.	
London/Italy 93.25 17th inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	
Firm.	
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 16th inst.	
£4-4-10 1/4 17th inst.	
Silver London Ready 22 9/16	
16th inst. 22 3/8 17th inst.	
Silver London Forward 22 9/16	
16th inst. 22 7/16 17th inst.	
Silver New York Ready 49 1/4	
16th inst. 49 17th inst.	
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 13/16	
per cent. 16th inst. 4 13/16	
per cent. 17th inst.	
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/4	
per cent. 16th inst. 4 3/4	
per cent. 17th inst.	
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.	
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per	
cent. Nominal, 3 Mos. 5 per cent.	
6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4-1/2	
per cent.	
Tone:—Quiet.	
Tone of Silver:—Uncertain. De-	
clined on buyers holding off.	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
Bombay, Dec. 18.	
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs.	
67/14	
4 per cent Conversion Loan due	
1931-36 Rs. 90/10.	
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs	
90/4.	
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs	
77	
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs	
95/10.	
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60	
Rs. 96/8.	
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-	
47 Rs. 96/8	
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/	
8	
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs.	
95/14	
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due	
1933 Rs. 100/4	
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due	
1945/55 Rs. 101/2/0	
8 per cent War Bonds (Tax	
Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/5	
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due	
1931 Rs. 101/5.	
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due	
1932 Rs. 102/5	
6-1/2 per cent E'say Devp. Loan	
(Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/2	
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974	
Rs. 75.	
4 per cent Improvement Trust	
due 1974 Rs. 74.	
4 per cent Municipal due 1974	
Rs. 74/8.	
5 per cent Bombay Municipal	
due 1959 Rs. 88/12.	
6 per cent Bombay Municipal	
due 1954 Rs. 103.	
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-	
49 Rs. 100	
Forward Rates:—7 Jan. settle-	
ment 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper	
Rs. 67/13/0 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs.	
101/1/6	
Tone of market:—Easier.	
LONDON DISCOUNTS.	
Bombay, Dec. 17.	
3 Months Discounts 4 13/16 per	
cent.	
6 Months Discounts 4 3/4 per	
cent.	
Bank of England Rate 5 per	
cent.	
Call Money 3 per cent.	
One Month 4 per cent.	
Three Months 5 per cent.	
Six Months 5 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.	
Imperial Bank of India rate	
per cent.	

POOR COTTON CROP IN HYDRABAD.

'Acreage Decrease 10 P. C.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER CAUSES EARLY ARRIVALS.

We understand that this season the Hyderabad (Deccan) acreage under cotton is 3,393,090 as against 3,805,000 acres last season. This shows a drastic reduction of 10 per cent. There being marked absence of rains since October the crop has deteriorated and bolls have been prematurely formed resulting in early arrivals. The ultimate crop looks considerably lower than last year when it was 9,95,000 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 18.	
Since 1st September.	
Yesterday	
In full-pressed Bales.	
This year.	
Khandesh	5,492 33,536
Central India	3,065 41,406
Barisi and Nagar	4,815 56,171
Hyderabad-Gaonani	1,154 13,564
Barar	9,761 174,956
Central Provinces	3,746 76,690
Total Oomras	28,003 446,323
Dholera	21 13,296
N.-W. Provinces	4,368 80,206
Rajputana	15 7,565
Sind-Punjab	349 30,489
Broach	 6,313
Coompta & Dharwar	487 33,420
Westerns-Northerns	58 10,484
Cocanada	 100
Tinnevely and	 4,905
Cambodia	 201
Persian	 2,225
American	 24,993
Egyptian & African	 100
Comilla, Burma & other	 223
sorts	 33,401 660,805
Total	 33,401 660,805

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 18.	
1st Sept. to 12th Dec.	
Yesterday	
In full-pressed Bales.	
This year.	
Europe	3,765 212,816
Japan & China	5,771 200,396
Coast Ports	40 4,942
Up-country by Rail	 30,494
Afloat in harbour for	 33,865
Europe, China and	 482,513
Japan	 9,576 482,513
Total	 9,576 482,513

REDAV COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.	
Ready	
Red leafy. Average	
New Old	
Bengal Superfine	210
Bengal Fine	205
Bengal FG.	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	270/75
Sindh-Punjab FG.	270/75
Wardha-Hingst Fine	265/70
Nagpur Savner Fine	265/70
Yeatmal Fine	260/65
Arvi Fine	260/65
Amraoti Fine	260/65
Khamgaon-Akola	260/65
Fine	255/60
Mulkapur Fine	245/50
Khandesh Fine	245/50
Muthia Fine	245/50
Nanded/Purna	240/45
FG.GS.	.....
Purna FG.GS.	.....
Parbhani/Sailu	.....
FG.GS.	.....
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....
Burwah Sanavad	.....
Fine	.....
Surat Fine	.....
Broach Fine	.....
Broach FG.	.....
Westerns M.G.	360
Cambodia	300/5
Miraj/Sangli	285/90
Compta Good	450
Jinja	420
Busoga	.....

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 18.	
Castor seeds Delivery May open-	
ing Rs. 48-11. Lowest Rs. 48-2.	
Closing Rs. 48-4.	
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb-	
ruary opening Rs. 50 Lowest Rs.	
49-2. Closing Rs. 49-4.	
LONDON METALS.	
London, Dec. 17.	
Copper Braziers £92-1/2.	
Yellow Metal, £89-1/4.	
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £19-	
14.	
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £12-	
5/8.	
Tin. English Ingots £187-1/4.	
NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.	
New York, Dec. 17.	
Demand Bills	
£87/62	
LONDON EXCHANGE.	
London, Dec. 17.	
T.T. Berlin on London 20/38.	
T.T. Amsterdam on London	
12/59-5/8	
T.T. Brussels on London 34/86	
T.T. Madrid on London 35/20	
T.T. Milan on London 93/25	
T.T. Berne on London 26/10	
T.T. Paris on London 123/94	
T.T. London on Prague 164/50	

BULLION.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSO. LTD.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 18.	
London ready 22-7.	
China forward 22-7.	
China opening 2-2-11. closing	
2-2-10	
American coin 49-2.	
Ready 50-13.	
Magrar opening 50-14. closing	
50-13.	
Posh opening 50-15. closing	
50-14.	
Maha opening 51 closing 50-15.	
Tejmandi—	
Posh 0-12-0	
Maha 1-2	

GOLD.

Ready 21-9-6	
Magrar 21-8-9	
Posh 21-8-9.	
N. City 21-10-6.	
N. Manohar 21-10-3.	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 18.	
The Market has ruled steady	
to-day both in respect of Ready	
as well Forward positions and	
prices both for Java and Beet	
Sugar are nearly unaltered round	
about yesterday's closing price-	
levels:—	
The following are the closing	
quotations ruling the bazar to-	
day:—	
Fine White Java Sugar:—	
Ready Rs. 12-11-6. per cwt.	
Transhipment Rs. 7-11 per cwt.	
F. B. H.	
S. S. Shikh Rs. 7-7-6 per cwt	
F. B. H.	
Shipment Nov. Rs. 7-7-6 per cwt	
F. B. H.	
Shipment Dec. Rs. 7-5-9 per cwt	
F. B. H.	
Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 7-8 per	
cwt. F. B. H.	
Shipment Mar. Rs. 7-9. per cwt.	
F. B. H.	
Shipment Apr Rs. 7-10-3 per cwt	
F. B. H.	
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—	
Ready Rs. 12-13 per cwt.	
Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 7-9. per	
cwt. F. B. H.	
Tone:—Steady.	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.	
Cwts.	
Wheat	3,492
Linseed	2,582
Rape, Rai and Mustard-	
seeds	41
Gingellyseeds	1,760
Poppyseeds	565
Groundnuts	23,143
Castor seeds	74
Rice	2,430
Myrabollams	3,880
Cottonseeds	19,615
Mowraseeds	24
Gram	1,663
Jowar	1,571
Barley	433
Barfree	3,401
Coal	1,861 Tons.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

Cash Balances of the Govern-	
ment of India, are as under:—	
(In thousands of rupees).	
Balance on. 31st Aug. 30th Sept.	
1929. 1929.	
In District Treas-	
uries	3,03.27 2,72.95
With the Imperial	
Bank of India	14,05.48 20,64.90
Total	17,08.75 23,37.85
Balance on. 31st Oct. 30th Nov.	
1929. 1929.	
In District Treas-	
uries	2,19.25 2,39.25
With the Imperial	
Bank of India	13,17.47 13,67.72
Total	15,36.72 16,06.97

LONG DISTANCE FLIGHT TO CAPE.

AIR MINISTRY WITHOUT NEWS OF JONES AND JENKINS.

LONDON, Dec. 18. Rugby.—At midday no news had been received at the Air Ministry of the Fairey monoplane in which Squadron leader Jones Williams and Flight-Lieutenant Jenkins are attempting a long distance flight to the Cape since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The plane was then 50 miles off north-west coast of Sardinia. A small wireless set is carried by the airmen on which routine signals were to be transmitted every four hours and relayed by land stations to the Air Ministry.

No undue anxiety is yet felt for the safety of the airmen as it is considered likely that silence is explained by failure of land stations to intercept the airmen's signals.—B. O. W.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18. The play in All-India Tennis Championships will commence in Allahabad on 27th January. Entries will close on January 17.

"NEWSPAPER AND THE CITY."

Can It Develop Civic Conscience.

MR. BOLTON'S VIEWS.

The Newspaper and the City was the subject of lecture delivered by Mr. J. R. Glorney Bolton at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Wednesday evening. Mr. Meyer Nissim, president, Municipal Corporation presided. Speaking on journalism Mr. Glorney Bolton said:

Journalists, like other men, are the creatures of moods. There are days when their prevailing mood is good, others when it is bad. And writing is always a temperamental occupation. The journalist must write whether he feels in the mood for it or not. Even though he tears up page after page in despair, even though he feels that his head has turned to wood or to wool, and words fall him, he must, somehow or other, complete his column.

You may have heard of the story of the leader-writer who delayed writing his leading article so long that at last the chief compositor came in and explained that even if the leader-writer began his article immediately, it would now be too late for insertion. "Fetch me 'The Times,' cried the inventive journalist. "The Times" was brought. The poor man cut out its leading article and pasted it on a sheet of paper. At the top of this sheet of paper he wrote: "The Times says....." and at the bottom he wrote: "What does 'The Times' mean by this?" Journalists of a later generation have been able to repeat the story, but not, unfortunately, the method.

It is something of a triumph that a newspaper should appear at all, with all its essential paraphernalia—its leading article, its personal and birth, deaths and marriage columns, its daily joke and great thought. But this triumph does not impress you. You judge a newspaper not by its quantity, but by its quality. You ask: What is the mission of a Newspaper? You ask—since we are all concerned with the great city in which we are now living: What is to be the relation of our newspaper to the social and civic life of Bombay?

The question may seem easy to answer. In reality, it is difficult. We have not merely to decide, "What is a newspaper?" We have also to decide, "What is Bombay?" Bombay belongs to India. Bombay is first and foremost not an exclusive city, which lives by itself, isolated on semi-continent. It is, first and foremost, the "Gateway of India," and the journalist associated with a national newspaper, a journalist who has come to study the problems of the country rather than the city, must be forgiven, I think, if he devotes his attention to India rather than to the Gateway. And it is well, even for the citizens of Bombay, that he should do so. A man, they say, cannot be a good Englishman until he has learnt to be a good European. We may apply this observation to Bombay: a man cannot be a good citizen of Bombay until he has learnt to be a good Indian. I think that the journalist cannot be of any real value to his fellow-citizens in Bombay, until he has studied the problems with which his newspaper will deal in the following order—India, Bombay Presidency, the City of Bombay.

But though I have said this, do not suppose that I regard the problems of Bombay as of no account. For the problems of Bombay are extraordinarily important. They are, in fact, so important that we cannot afford to adopt any attitude which betrays a lack of proper perspective, a true sense of proportion. We cannot, for instance, even begin to understand the labour problems of Bombay until we realise that many of the workers form a floating population; they belong to the agricultural classes and it is to the agricultural communities that, sooner or later, they return. So we find that our knowledge of labour conditions will depend ultimately upon our knowledge of the habits and fortunes of the rural classes. Have we not come nearer to a right answer to the question: "What is Bombay?" It is an industrial

THE JUPITER GENERAL
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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER
INSURANCE Co.
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REGD. NO. B 1068.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1929.

FACTORIES AS LOCK-UPS!

Cawnpore Workers' Evidence Before Whitley Commission.

ALLEGED THREAT OF VICTIMISATION.

CRAWNPORE, Dec. 18. Interesting evidence was given before the Labour Commission last evening. All the evidences given so far were either from capitalists, or from Government representatives. But at the conclusion, some two dozen labourers appeared to give evidence in two batches including two women workers. The first batch represented the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory Union, Cawnpore. They informed the Commission that their wages were not properly fixed and they got much less than what they deserved, even according to their present rates.

VICTIMISATION. Mr. Whitley suggested that they should get their grievances redressed by requiring their Union to discuss them with the Superintendent of their factory.

They replied that they were afraid to speak on the matter for fear of being severely dealt with for their having appeared before the Commission.

The Chairman stated that they had similar complaints from others, which on enquiry were found to be baseless.

Thereupon Ramparsi Mistri said that he had actually been warned by his Officer named "Bapitista" that he would severely deal with the witness for appearing before the Commission.

Another labourer named Lattu Mistri said that his promotion had been stopped for two years past, because he had the courage to join a Labour Union.

GO TO FACTORY INSPECTOR. Dealing further with their grievances they said that they were not allowed to go out of the gates of the factory even during an interval of one hour, even if they were hungry, thirsty or uneasy. They were in need of pure drinking water as the reservoir from which water was supplied to them was unfit being used for washing leather.

Mr. Whitley suggested their approaching the Chief Inspector of factories to rectify this mistake. One of the labourers replying said that they were not aware of this and did not know of such an officer.

At this Mr. Kackay, Chief Inspector of Factories was shown to them, he being present there. But the labourer replied that they had never seen such a gentleman.

ARBITRARY FINES. Then the men complained about their being arbitrarily fined and about non-payment for piece work done by them, although such articles were also sold by auction. They further complained that while the supervising staff was being increased, the number of workmen were being reduced.

They also referred to the high indebtedness of some of the labourers who used to borrowed money on interest at the rate of 150 per cent, and thereby they were able to get very little from their wages.

They themselves after paying back the borrowed money with this high interest. They therefore claimed that the minimum rate of wages per month should be Rs. 25 per head.—Free Press.

THE YOUTH WEEK. High Mortality Rate in Ahmedabad.

(From Our Correspondent.) AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18. The temperature has gone down further and there are patches of clouds and the atmosphere is chilly. To-day and yesterday there were drizzles in the morning which have added to the chill. The total mortality has gone up to 240 which shows an increase of 17 over last week's figures.

The Baby and Health Week Exhibition was opened by Mr. J. H. Garrett, Commissioner, N. D., in the Premchand Rajchand Training College. Sheth Mangaldas, President of the Sanitary Association, delivered his speech of welcome and Colonel B. H. Nanavati spoke at great length on the occasion. He referred to the high mortality of the city and said that it is much to be regretted that the public at large and their representatives in the Municipality do not pay necessary attention to matters of sanitation. He suggested the demolition of insanitary houses, removal of stables from within the city walls and the removal of the dust nuisance as essential for improving sanitation. It is undoubtedly true that the dust and the smoke nuisance in our city are responsible in no small measure for the spread of tuberculosis, but other conditions and the neglect of our Municipality also contribute to the increase of death-rate.

It seems that the rumour that the leader of the Independent Party of our Municipality was anxious to have his own organ to represent his party's views, has turned out to be true. One of the

local weeklies has been issuing a special supplement of 4 pages dealing with matters municipal from the view-point of the Independent Party. In the latest issue of the supplement the editor has tried to answer the points raised by me in my letter. One is about the appointment of the Municipal Engineer. The post was in the beginning vacant for six months after Mr. Gore submitted his resignation. He had been working satisfactorily and he was forced to revert to Government service as he was unable to pull on with Mr. Bhagat. He was prepared to work if he had been placed under a Special Committee entirely independent of the Chief Officer. The Independent Party which was mainly instrumental in creating the chaotic condition declined to grant Mr. Gore's request, but they have now appointed a Public Works Committee after a year and a half. If this step had been taken earlier the present condition would never have come into existence and our Municipality would not have been humiliated so far as to entrust its work to Government.

TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME. Another point is about the Town-planning Scheme. The amount for making a connecting road between the Sarkhej Road and the buildings of the co-operative housing societies has been sanctioned long ago and yet the work is not done.

The question of drainage overflow is also becoming serious and a permanent stream of filthy water is flowing along the main road in Raipur. Several complaints have been made in this connection, but the nuisance has not yet been removed.

WHAT HE OBJECTS TO. Mr. N. M. Joshi in a statement on the split in the T. U. Congress at Nagpur writes:—

After reading the statements issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. S. C. Bose, regarding the happenings at Nagpur, in connection with the session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, it has become necessary to make the issues clear from the point of view of those, who did not take part in the second days proceedings of the open session.

That there are fundamental differences of principles and policy in the present Trade Union Movement in India can not be doubted. The main question to be decided was, therefore, how unity of action could be secured faced with these differences. At the meeting of the Executive Council held at Bombay, in April last, and also in my individual conversations with those from whom I differ, I had stated my view, that the only method of securing this object was to keep matters, on which there was a fundamental difference, out of the T. U. C. platform when compromise was found to be impossible, keeping each group free to take action according to its principles and policy in such matters; and so far as it lay in my power, I helped in getting this policy approved. At Nagpur after the admission of the Girmi Kamgar Union, with a voting strength of 40,000 members, the initiative in the matter ought to have been taken by those who commanded the majority. I regret very much, neither Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru nor Mr. S. C. Bose used their influence in this direction and the Executive Council was allowed to pass resolutions, which were against the principles and policy of one large group.

WHAT WE OBJECTED TO. Some of us were not willing to boycott the Whitley Commission, and if the Congress wanted our co-operation, no resolution non-co-operating with the Commission should have been passed. The same is true regarding the resolution on the Round Table Conference. We welcomed the idea of the Round Table Conference. The resolution passed at the Congress at Jharia regarding the League against Imperialism was admittedly of temporary duration and of a special character. That the affiliation was tolerated last year as a special measure does not remove our objection to permanent affiliation.

"A PERTINENT QUESTION." If the arguments of Mr. S. C. Bose is to be regarded as valid, it is quite pertinent to ask, how any one connected with any legislature established by the Imperialist Government could have any objection to co-operate with the Royal Commission appointed by the same Government. Mr. Bose's reference to the demoralising effects of a free trip to Geneva is very unfortunate. I have heard similar references made by unthinking members of some Trade Unions to free trips to Nagpur, Jharia and other places where the T. U. C. has met. This anxiety to save other people's souls from demoralisation does not deserve to be encouraged.

With regard to the reference made by Mr. Bose to the principles of democracy, pointing out the necessity of ready submission by the minority to its coercion by the majority. Mr. Bose knows very well that the applicability of this principle has limitations both of kind and degree. The character of an organisation like the Trade Union Congress which is mainly intended for propaganda is quite different from a sovereign legislature endowed with power

CANCEL NAGPUR DECISIONS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi On Search For Unity In T. U. Movement.

WHAT HE OBJECTS TO

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to tax people and to order the conduct of the citizens for the preservation of peace and order. Moreover there are always limitations placed upon the powers of even such legislatures to exercise coercion upon the citizens' conduct. The coercive power of the majority in an organization like the Trade Union Congress intended mainly for propaganda can only be very limited. For instance Trade Unionists who do not approve of the resolutions, regarding non-co-operation with the Whitley Commission or the Round Table Conference can not remain within the organization and at the same time co-operate with the Commission or welcome the Round Table Conference.

They can not even carry their propaganda in favour of the Commission or in favour of the Round Table Conference. In the same way, those who do not approve of the affiliation with the League against Imperialism can not permit their organization to be affiliated to the League and at the same time carry on propaganda against it.

ESSENTIAL OF UNITY. It is, therefore, clear that if Unity in the Trade Union Congress is to be maintained, it can only be done by treating the Trade Union Congress as an All Parties' Conference, taking the decision not by majority but by the consent of all the parties leaving the different groups to take decisions in their group meetings according to their principles and policy. Even this limited co-operation can only be possible if the different parties do not attribute unworthy motives to each other. I therefore, suggest that a Conference for re-establishing unity should not be called before steps are taken to cancel the resolutions passed at Nagpur by the Trade Union Congress. If it is agreed to threaten the Trade Union Congress as an All Parties' Conference, where decisions can only be taken by consent of all the parties, the question of the majority and the minority will not arise, which otherwise can not be avoided. In my judgment this is the only approach for the solution of the question of Unity. I may hope that Mr. Subash Bose will have the courage and wisdom to adopt the course. To attempt to go by any other method will only be a waste of time and energy and may even given rise to increasing mutual recriminations.

DETAILS NOW AVAILABLE STATE THAT THE SEARCHES WERE MADE IN CONNECTION WITH AN ENQUIRY INTO AN ARMS ACT CASE. The houses of Parmanand Trivedi, secretary of the Benares Youth League and a second year student of the Benares Hindu University, Kodanprasad Trivedi, assistant Secretary of the League and Vidyabhusan, a sixth year student of the University were searched and some papers were seized. The office of the Benares Youth League situated at 92 Lajpat Rai Road were also searched and certain papers were seized. Parmanand was arrested but was released on bail.—A. P.

The Office of the Benares Youth League and the houses of Parmanand Trivedi and Kodan Prasad Trivedi, Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively of the Youth League, were searched by the police this morning and some papers and registers, including the rules of the Youth League, were seized.

Details now available state that the searches were made in connection with an enquiry into an Arms Act case. The houses of Parmanand Trivedi, secretary of the Benares Youth League and a second year student of the Benares Hindu University, Kodanprasad Trivedi, assistant Secretary of the League and Vidyabhusan, a sixth year student of the University were searched and some papers were seized. The office of the Benares Youth League situated at 92 Lajpat Rai Road were also searched and certain papers were seized. Parmanand was arrested but was released on bail.—A. P.

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POLICE RAID IN BENARES.

Youth League Papers And Register Seized.

SEARCH OF HINDU VARSITY STUDENTS' HOUSES.

BENARES, Dec. 17.

The Office of the Benares Youth League and the houses of Parmanand Trivedi and Kodan Prasad Trivedi, Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively of the Youth League, were searched by the police this morning and some papers and registers, including the rules of the Youth League, were seized.

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THE BANKING HABIT.

Why It's Lacking Among People.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS VIEWS.

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee met again on Wednesday noon at the Council Hall and examined Messrs. K. R. P. Shroff and H. D. Shroff, representatives of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

The witnesses admitted that there was a lack of banking habit among the people. It was mainly due to the hoarding habit amongst the majority of the population. There would be no inducement to hoard gold if gold were made available by law when demanded in exchange for local currency.

Proceeding the witnesses said that no facilities were afforded by Government, the Imperial Bank of India and other banks for the purchase and sale of Government securities. The work was done through the Exchange. A Stock Exchange existed in a big town and hence out-country investors found it difficult to realize their securities. The banks should, therefore, afford facilities to these investors by paying to the needy seller pending the sale a portion of the sale-proceeds which his securities would realize. Among the causes for the slow growth of banking and investment, said the witnesses, might be counted (1) want of confidence as a result of recent failures of some banks, (2) the absence of a Central Bank to which other banks might look for help in the times of crisis, and (3) the low ebb to which commercial morality had sunk.

The Committee then examined Mr. E. Miller, Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. A. R. Ingram and Mr. R. Sullivan, representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The witnesses were of opinion that the development of banking must be a growth and could not be hurried by legislation, beyond the capacity of the country and the intelligence of the people. They considered that on the whole the present system was well adapted to the peculiar needs of the country, while, owing to the low educational level of the people, was not ripe for any radical reforms. They further observed that the spearhead of banking development must be the co-operative banks and societies as an extension of branch banking by the joint stock banks or the Imperial Bank was hardly likely to be an economic proposition to-day.

The witnesses made a very valuable suggestion that Government should assist investigation and research into methods of putting to commercial use the by-products of agriculture such as linseed stalks, groundnut shells, crushed cane, etc. Later on they recommended that an effort should be made to develop co-operative societies on more businesslike lines and at the same time to impart fresh life to the movement.

Referring to the indigenous bankers the witnesses said they had considered the question of the registration of indigenous bankers and the general feeling was that it was very desirable from the point of view of protecting depositors that indigenous bankers should be licensed or registered, but they found it difficult to make any constructive suggestions. They were in favour of encouraging the development of indigenous banking, but in their opinion it was still more important to see that legislation was tightened up both as regards the substance of banks and the auditing of their accounts.

In conclusion, the witnesses reiterated that it was only by the education of the rural population that banking development could make appreciable headway. That was a matter for Government and in any case a matter of time.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday, 11 a.m.

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DECISION IN BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE.

Pandit Motilal Snubs Committee For Insulting Dr. Pattabhi.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in passing the following decision in the dispute over elections to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee states:—

At the last meeting of the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. held in Allahabad, I was appointed to arbitrate in the Bengal Election dispute. I agreed to perform this unpleasant duty on the distinct understanding that it was not possible for me, having regard to my preoccupations, to hold a local enquiry at any of the three places, namely, Sylhet, Chittagong and Darjeeling, which were directly concerned, nor even in Calcutta, where it was proposed in the alternative to produce evidence from all the said three districts. It was understood that a Commissioner would be appointed by me to take all the evidence in Calcutta and submit it to me for my final decision. Some members of the Working Committee suggested the appointment of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who was present, as Commissioner, to take evidence. The Doctor was unwilling to accept and soon after, left the meeting.

It was, therefore, finally agreed that Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya should be again asked to undertake the Commission. Messrs. Sen Gupta and Subhas Chandra Bose left for Calcutta after this understanding was arrived at. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya saw me later in the evening and I succeeded in persuading him to agree. I accordingly wired to Messrs. Sen Gupta and Subhas Chandra Bose that Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya would fix the date of the enquiry.

The inquiry was held on December 6, when after an earnest effort made by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya to bring about an amicable settlement between the parties had failed, evidence was tendered on behalf of both parties in the Sylhet case. Some time on the 7th I received a telegram from the B. P. C. C. accusing Dr. Pattabhi of partiality to the other side and saying that they had been compelled to withdraw from the enquiry. I waited for Dr. Pattabhi's report before making up my mind as to the proper course to be adopted. I was then busy at Lucknow but was informed on the phone on the evening of the 10th that Dr. Pattabhi's report had not been received at Allahabad.

I wired both to the B. P. C. C. and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Sen Gupta as follows:—"Telegrams received from Calcutta revealing complications and absence of any report from Pattabhi make decision election dispute impossible before Lahore Congress. I therefore postpone enquiry to February next and meanwhile, following the C. P. Marathi precedent, I direct, in anticipation of confirmation by Working Committee, that A. I. C. C. members from Bengal elected last year do continue to hold office till present dispute finally decided."

DR. PATTABHI'S REPORT. Dr. Pattabhi's report was received in Allahabad on the 12th, and I returned from Lucknow on the morning of the 13th. I found Messrs. J. C. Gupta and S. K. Mitra representing the objectors, present.

A perusal of the papers reveals a most lamentable state of things, but as I have not yet had an opportunity of hearing the version of the B. P. C. C. or Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, I refrain at this stage from expressing any opinion on the merits of the case.

I cannot, however, lightly pass over the treatment accorded to Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya by responsible members of the B. P. C. C. Under a series of delegations, the Doctor was for the time being representing the full authority of

the Congress and should have been treated with all the respect and consideration due to that position. The letter addressed to him by Mr. Kisan Sankar Roy on the 7th December betrays a sad want of courtesy and good taste. Indeed, it is a direct insult to the appointing authority, and cannot be too strongly condemned. The B. P. C. C. had no business to describe the proceedings taken by Dr. Pattabhi as his interference in the matter, or to attribute bias to him by his allowing some of the Sylhet District Congress Committee, official to be cross-examined, or to call his procedure "insane." It was an insult to him to say that he was absolutely incapable of being a judge, and from that, to doubt his capacity to make a fair report of facts. My study of the proceedings does not lead me to doubt the impartiality of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, and I can only express my surprise that it should have been assailed in the manner it was without the slightest foundation for it. It was bad enough to write such a letter to the Doctor, and it was much worse to publish that letter in the press. I cannot see the remotest justification, for this most reprehensible step. The B. P. C. C. should offer such explanation as they have of their conduct in this particular, to be laid before the